

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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RSFSR PAPER POINTS TO 'MISCALCULATIONS' IN U.S. POLICY

LD251601 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Facts and Fantasies": "Dangerous Arithmetic"]

[Text] The Pentagon generals kept harping to their junior NATO partners about the mythical "threat to West Europe" from the Soviet Union when they were foisting on them the plans to deploy 600 new American missiles targeted on the USSR and the other socialist countries. Now high-ranking spokesmen for the U.S. administration are clamoring about the "Soviet threat" to Near and Middle Eastern states in the hope of using this false pretext to justify the "right" to employ military force against sovereign states and entire regions "in order to safeguard the national interests" of the United States.

At SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's request, APN correspondent I. Yurkov met with Maj Gen Professor R. Simonyan, doctor of military sciences, and asked him to explain what U.S. calculations and contemporary military doctrine are being camouflaged by the "Soviet threat" fantasies.

If you discard the husks of NATO's propaganda about the "Soviet threat," the main line of this concept emerges clearly: a boundless hunger to achieve military superiority and create the opportunity to deliver with impunity a first, swift nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. The arithmetic here is simple: Intercontinental missiles launched, say, from Nevada cannot reach USSR territory in less than 20 minutes. But the new so-called "Euromissiles" starting, say, from Lower Saxony will take about 4 minutes to do so. But that is not all. The U.S. missiles in West Europe are a lightning rod for the American Continent. According to the Pentagon's schemes, a scorched Europe burning with nuclear fire should stay within the limits of a "Eurostrategic war" far from the United States itself. But it is perfectly obvious that these calculations are a self-deception. The escalation of any nuclear conflict will inevitably jeopardize the United States itself.

But even that is not all. The Eurostrategic missiles can be launched in any direction. If you take a pair of compasses, open them to 2,500-3,000 km on the scale of your map (that is the average range of the "Euromissiles") and draw a circle around, say, Bonn or Rome, both the oil-producing countries and the peoples fighting for their independence will fall into that circle. And it is a pretty ticklish business to speak at all of the range of the new missiles deployed in West Europe: Just check out the number of ranks of Pershing: Today there is the Pershing I, tomorrow the Pershing II or III, and after that.... Today the range is 3,000 km, tomorrow 5,000 or 6,000 kms....

All the U.S. strategic military doctrines are based on one traditional obsession--insuring superiority for itself and impunity for a first strike against the Soviet Union. This used to be openly called "achieving superiority." Now, in the detente era, it has a more diplomatic name--"strategic sufficiency." Incidentally, America's PROGRESSIVE magazine has openly called this substitution a "verbal trick." That is one aspect of the issue.

But the other aspect should not be forgotten either. The United States does not want to lose access to raw material reserves in various regions of the world. The United States is prepared to safeguard its interests--the monopolies' customary billion-dollar profits--at all costs. It is precisely the inflow of these profits that is to be safeguarded by the aircraft carriers, "quick-reaction" forces and other "fire" brigades. However, the correlation of forces in the world arena is now changing pretty fast, and by no means in favor of Washington's hegemonist aspirations. In this situation the unilateral measures taken by the Carter administration are tantamount to serious miscalculations in policy. The world does not want to and will not tolerate the policeman's manners of Uncle Sam.

SOVIET TANK UNITS BEGIN WITHDRAWAL FROM GDR

LD251806 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

["A TASS report"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 25, TASS--A new group of Soviet tank units together with their tanks began to leave the GDR for home starting with February 25th in fulfillment of the earlier adopted decision on the unilateral reduction of the number of Soviet troops in central Europe, which was announced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin on October 6, 1979. The units that are being withdrawn will be stationed in the European part of the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA: WEST 'BLOCKING' WORK OF DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD251027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "Discussion of Special Importance"]

[Text] Geneva--Two weeks have passed since the start of the Disarmament Committee session, which assumes special importance now, under the conditions of imperialist circles' sharp intensification of the arms race and fueling of tension.

The USSR brought to the present committee session specific and constructive proposals on a wide range of disarmament issues. New initiatives were also put forward recently by the Warsaw Pact States' Foreign Ministers Committee. A few days ago Poland suggested holding in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Guided by the Havana conference decisions, the delegations of a number of nonaligned countries have also actively advocated the adoption of effective measures to end the arms race and achieve disarmament and have submitted useful proposals aimed at attaining this aim.

The Western powers have displayed a different approach to the disarmament talks. The speeches by the delegates of the United States, Britain, the FRG, Italy and other NATO countries attest that the West is essentially trying to block the committee's work and impede the elaboration of agreements on problems vitally important to all mankind. The NATO countries' delegates are importunately raising problems that have nothing to do with the committee's agenda and are trying to justify the course of stepping up the arms race sterred by that aggressive bloc, especially in the sphere of nuclear missile weapons. The new spiral in NATO's arms race is being accompanied by another outburst of anti-Soviet hysteria and war psychosis.

China's demagogic and obstructionist position is attracting attention. Beijing's representative has essentially displayed solidarity with the Western countries in justifying the arms race, accompanying this with crude anti-Soviet attacks. In this connection Mongolia's delegate stressed that the Chinese leadership is overtly pursuing the line of strengthening military alliance with NATO, while certain Western states are pandering to China's desire to gain access to the latest types of weapons. Beijing's course is directed against detente peace and disarmament and toward China's attainment of its hegemonist goals.

Of course, this approach by the West and China is creating new obstacles in the way of curbing the arms race and is impeding productive work by the Disarmament Committee.
[paragraph continues]

USSR representative V.L. Israelyan exposed the maneuvers by detente's opponents to prevent the solution of urgent issues. The delegates of India, the GDR, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Algeria, Cuba and other countries stressed the dangerousness of the arms escalation and expressed concern at certain circles' attempts to prevent ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty.

The committee adopted a working agenda that includes issues such as ending the nuclear arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament, banning chemical weapons and new types of mass destruction weapons, and others.

GRATSIANOV APPRAISES FINNISH DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD221450 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Finland recently sent to all European countries as well as the United States and Canada a draft document concerning a program for disarmament in Europe. As Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, noted, the starting points in the drafting of such a program could be the acceptance of such principles of disarmament as sovereignty, respect for the principles of the security of states, the maintenance of military balance and sufficient international control. Finland also proposes that corresponding proposals by the Warsaw Pact countries and France be taken into consideration. Our observer Nikolay Gratsianov comments on this matter:

Finland's initiative is very positive, particularly now that the international situation has deteriorated because of the United States' militarist policy directed against detente and at intensifying the arms race. As regards the Soviet Union, it, as Leonid Brezhnev said recently, regards as acceptable and hopes for every path leading to the strengthening of peace.

Finland's peaceful initiatives are directly connected with northern Europe, for instance, where the United States has recently undertaken new dangerous military measures. As we know, permanent arms depots are to be set up in Norway for the equipping of an American brigade, which could be used in a so-called crisis. It is also possible that among the weapons in the depots will be some equipped with nuclear charges or devices for launching nuclear weapons. The assurances of the Norwegian leaders that the U.S. military measures do not violate their policy of not deploying foreign troops or nuclear weapons on the territory of the country in peacetime are not at all convincing.

Washington's present policy is such that it does not take into account the interests of its allies or their security in creating in Europe a notorious conflict situation, such as it has created in the Middle East. Consequently it is now more important than ever before to consider the attitudes of those countries and governments which are striving to prevent the possibility of conflicts in Europe and to counterbalance it with initiatives aimed at military detente and a strengthening of cooperation for the benefit of peace.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY DISARMAMENT FORUM IN VIENNA CITED

LD222232 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 22, TASS--The following communique of the preparatory conference for convocation of an international forum "Dialogue on Problems of Disarmament and Detente" has been issued here: A preparatory conference for convocation of the international forum "Dialogue on Problems of Disarmament and Detente" was held in Vienna on February 19-21, 1980.

Present at the conference were more than 50 participants from 23 countries, representatives of a number of non-governmental organisations and also leaders of 32 political parties (Social-Democratic, Demo-Christian, Communist, Socialist, Centrist, Radical, Liberal and Democratic parties from countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa).

A representative of the United Nations' Centre for Disarmament has dwelt in detail on the most topical steps of the United Nations.

Discussed in the course of the discussion were different viewpoints on the basic problems of disarmament and safeguarding peace. The participants in the conference expressed profound anxiety at the continuing arms race and stressed the need of undelayed measures against propaganda of "cold war" and in defence of detente.

Proceeding from this, it was recognised that it was important to see to it that the forum to be held in Vienna on June 3-5 this year be as broad as possible.

The agenda of the forum envisages the ensuring of possibilities for a detailed discussion of international problems including obstacles to disarmament and detente. It is implied that its result will be recommendations concerning further cooperation and concrete actions in the interests of disarmament and detente.

The following topics are offered for the discussion at the international forum:

Development of the process of disarmament and detente, possibilities and obstacles,

Current international negotiations and new initiatives,

The role of the United Nations in efforts aimed at ensuring detente and attaining disarmament,

The build-up of armaments in the world, regional conflicts, militarisation, new military alliances,

Efforts in the sphere of attaining regional detente,

Dangers stemming from the build-up of armaments in Western Europe, particularly in connection with deployment of medium-range missiles there.

Trust strengthening measures,

Reduction of armaments,

Steps aimed at preparations for a meeting in Madrid and attaining a headway at the Vienna negotiations in the interests of disarmament and detente in Europe.

The role of neutral and non-aligned countries,

The mutual link between problems of disarmament and socioeconomic development,

The role and responsibility of mass media and the education system in promoting detente.

The preparatory conference calls upon the peoples of the whole world to see to it that all forms of cooperation and exchanges in culture, economy, education, religion, science, sports and particularly all negotiations and contacts on questions of peace, detente, disarmament and development be preserved and expanded.

Preservation of world peace calls for intensified efforts in the sphere of disarmament and consolidation of detente.

FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE ON FRG TIES, AFGHANISTAN, DISARMAMENT

DW250921 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Feb 80 p 3 DW

[Leo Wieland report on an interview with Yuriy Nikolayevich Chernyakov, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Department]

[Text] Moscow, 22 February--The attitude of the Federal Government in the East-West crisis over Afghanistan is "inconsistent." On the one hand, people in Bonn are talking in favor of a continuation of detente policy while on the other they support "acts by the United States which undermine detente." This is what the chief of the Press Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Chernyakov, said in an interview with FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Thursday. Chernyakov, who is also a member of the "Collegium" of the Foreign Ministry, explained his government's position on topical international issues and on relations between Bonn and Moscow.

As for the question concerning Chancellor Schmidt's planned visit to Moscow this year--so far Moscow has not suggested any date--Chernyakov had "no comment." Asked whether an invitation to Bavarian Minister President Strauss exists he said: "I do not know anything about it." He also answered in the negative the question of whether the Soviet Union has recommended reserve to its allies with respects to their contacts with the West, pointing out that these "states make decisions themselves." This also holds true for a meeting between Chancellor Schmidt and SED chief Honecker. He said verbatim: "The Soviet side has not issued any statement that we do not wish any contacts or want to curtail them."

Responding to the argument that the Federal Government, which time and again has emphasized its readiness for a "dialog in times of crisis," particularly regrets the postponement of a number of talks on the level of government chiefs and foreign ministers, Chernyakov said: "If the situation were not so ticklish today, and if there were fewer accusations against the Soviet Union because of an 'aggression,' the situation might perhaps be more favorable for such contacts." Without wanting to give any "advice" to the Federal Government, Chernyakov recommended that it "advocate detente more consistently." He answered the question concerning the Soviet interpretation of detente in this way: "The renunciation of the use of force and the threat with force in solving controversial issues is the most important thing. All questions of dispute must be settled through negotiations, on the basis of agreements between the states."

As for the question concerning the type and size of the Soviet contingent in Afghanistan, he merely said that it is "limited and not big." The Soviet soldiers are there exclusively to help the Afghan Army. They are "not involved in combat actions." Hence, he said in answering a question about the victims, it is "nonsensical to talk about any victims." He termed "absurd" the U.S. "Olympic ultimatum" which expired Wednesday. The Soviet troops are in Afghanistan "upon the request of the government there" and are helping fend off an "armed aggression by the United States and China." In this situation the Americans even deem it appropriate to come out with an ultimatum. This shows its "absurd character" clearly.

Chernyakov explained Moscow's attitude toward the question of whether a partial withdrawal of Soviet troops may be expected before the Olympic games: "As far as the withdrawal is concerned, it requires one thing, namely that the Americans discontinue aggression and their attempts at bringing pressure to bear on Afghanistan. As long as they continue them a withdrawal is out of the question." Neither does he deem it helpful to "invent some conferences" instead. As for the Western charge that the Soviet Union is turning Afghanistan into a "strategic platform" which has nothing to do with the country's internal situation, he said: "Western propaganda publicizes many absurdities each day. This is one of them."

Asked what the Soviet Union expects to come from a new disarmament conference, Chernykov said that it would be a "conference on military disarmament on a political level," where the signers of the final Helsinki document ought to take part. That would also include the United States. With regard to Polish party chief Gierek's suggestion that the conference ought to take place in Warsaw, Chernykov said: "The participants ought to agree on when and where." Asked whether Moscow expects with regard to the consequences of Afghanistan that the CSCE conference will take place this fall in Madrid, he said: "I do not know what circus tricks the U.S. Government will come up with. We are making serious preparations and are prepared to take part in and to shape the conference in such a way that it will be to the benefit of European security."

With regard to America's credibility as a contract partner of the Soviet Union, Chernyakov was most skeptical. It also involves the question of the future of the SALT II agreement. Asked about the hint by President Carter that Washington will adhere to the agreement even without ratification, and whether the Soviet Union also will follow the rules, he said: "It does not look as if the U.S. Government intends to adhere to any treaties." Asked whether the Soviet Union has given up hope with regard to ratification, he said: "One cannot say that it has given up all hopes. We just state that the treaty so far has not been ratified." Ratification, he added, would contribute to halting the arms race. Instead, however, "hysterical" armament investments are being made and a "military psychosis" is being created. Asked whether Moscow doubts Carter's statement that he wants to adhere to SALT II, Chernyakov said: "It is not easy to believe in adherence to SALT II. Ratification would be simpler." He added: "With the present U.S. Government in charge one can not believe anything. It has violated and destroyed too many agreements already."

Asked what effect America's "sanctions" against the Soviet Union would have, he said: "Practically none. But as regards international relations, they will be poisoned considerably in this way."

Asked about individual Soviet papers that had lately criticized the Federal Republic, charging that it tries, in defiance of the four-power agreement, to include West Berlin more and more in its state and legal systems, Chernyakov answered with restraint, saying to an additional question of whether there is any "discontent" at present because of Berlin: "If there were any discontent on the part of the Soviet Union, it would be clearly said, but there is nothing of that sort. I do not want to say that everything works ideally and that it could not be better. But at present I do not see any serious problems."

Asked to comment on this paper's report that the canoeist Cesunias has committed suicide in a psychiatric hospital near Moscow, Chernyakov said: "There have been reports that he had a fractured skull; we sent correspondents to see him. Now we are supposed to show him again. How long is this supposed to continue?" Upon the additional question of whether Cesunias "is alive and well," Chernyakov said he has "no idea." He has not been dealing with it and it is not in his place to comment on rumors that have been disseminated in Western papers.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTEST TO U.S. ON UN MISSION ATTACK

LD261338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Before reviewing the foreign news, here is an item about a USSR Foreign Ministry protest to the U.S. Embassy:

As has already been reported, several days ago the building of the USSR Mission at the United Nations in New York was shot at. It was mere chance that none of the Soviet citizens was hurt. Today the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was given a note from the USSR Foreign Ministry stressing that this latest bandit act was a direct attempt on the lives of Soviet people. Contrary to generally accepted norms of international law and assurances which have been given in the past, the U.S. authorities continue to do nothing and take no effective measures to insure the safety of Soviet offices and citizens in the United States. This is indicated, among other things, by the fact that those guilty of this criminal activity have not been detained and punished.

The USSR Foreign Ministry has lodged a protest over the shooting at the USSR mission building at the United Nations and has demanded that the U.S. authorities fulfil their direct obligation to insure the safety of Soviet offices and staff in the United States. Complete responsibility for not taking the proper measures in this respect, the note says, lies with the U.S. side.

U.S. PREVENTING SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD251632 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

["Imperialist Plot Against Afghanistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 25, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes: The imperialist forces continue to build up their interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Continuing is the armed intervention against the DRA that is effected from the territory of Pakistan and is directed by the imperialist special services headed by the U.S. CIA. The serious threat to the Afghan revolution, to the country's state sovereignty and independence remains.

This is clearly evidenced by the latest events in Kabul where imperialist agents undertook an armed sally with the aim of disrupting the peace and provoking disorder in the Afghan capital. The Western bourgeois media is trying to present this provocation as some "protest" by the residents of the town. But what took place in reality, and is confirmed by irrefutable evidence, was a plot that was thoroughly planned in advance outside of Afghanistan.

As a result of resolute actions by the DRA security bodies and with the active assistance of the population it proved possible to detain and render harmless the organisers of the disturbances, among them Robert Lee, a U.S. citizen and a CIA agent, who admitted the fact of the direct involvement of American special services both in the training of the armed bands that are sent into the territory of the DRA and in the present events in Kabul.

Arrested among the marauders and thugs were Pakistani citizens who tried to distribute in the town printed anti-government incendiary leaflets. The Pakistani subversive agents were secretly sent across the border and supplied with considerable sums of money in various currencies. Another arrested group of raiders had a powerful radio station used to maintain communications with its headquarters in Pakistan. Recruited into these bands along with Afghan counterrevolutionaries are also common criminals: Two of those arrested with Pakistani passports turned out to be dangerous criminals who are on the wanted list of the Pakistani police.

Large quantities of arms of American, Chinese and Pakistani make were confiscated from those who were arrested. For this reason today's statement by a DRA Foreign Ministry spokesman rightly qualified the provocation in Kabul as evidence of an extensive plot against the republic instigated by American imperialism.

For this reason the inventions that are stubbornly circulated in Washington and some other capitals about Soviet aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are sheer hypocrisy. While insisting on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan the United States in fact is doing everything to put off this possibility. As to Soviet military assistance, the need for it will cease to exist automatically as soon as an end is put to all forms of outside interference directed against the Government and people of Afghanistan.

CIA ACTIVITIES IN MIDEAST, ASIA HIGHLIGHTED

LD260026 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] New facts have come to light of the way the American CIA has been using Pakistani territory for undermining anti-Afghan [as heard] activities.

It has become known of late that the assassination of the American ambassador in Afghanistan, Mr Adolph Dubs, carried out last year, is also the work of CIA operatives. This crime was perpetrated for the sole purpose of placing the blame for the American ambassador's death on the Taraki government and using this as an excuse to break off diplomatic relations with Afghanistan and cancel all agreements of economic aid to the country.

It is indeed difficult to name a single country on the Asian continent where the CIA has not committed its dirty deals. The well-known American observer (Brandt), writing in The New York TIMES, notes that the numerous revelations show that in the past 20 years the American CIA has carried out about 900 cases of interference outside the United States; that it has conducted and continues conducting a secret war throughout the world; that it secretly dominates many foreign governments, turning them literally into vassals of the United States. We believe there is little one could add to this very clear and concise characterization of the prominent American observer concerning the American CIA, the department of the dirtiest of dirty deals.

COUNTERSPY EDITOR CITED ON CIA'S 'AFGHAN OPERATION'

LD231212 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 23, TASS--The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is behind the bands of counter-revolutionary mercenaries that wage an undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan. This was stated by Konrad Ege, editor of the magazine COUNTERSPY. In an interview with the newspaper DAILY WORLD he emphasized that CIA's undercover operations in that country, aimed at overthrowing the revolutionary Government of the DRA, began long before the Soviet Union came to the aid of the Afghan people in reply to the interference from the outside and at the request of the country's legitimate government. He stated that the present Washington administration is lying when it says CIA covert operations are a response to the sending of a limited contingent of Soviet troops to Afghanistan.

Well over a year ago, a special CIA task force under the command of CIA operative Robert Lessard was set up in Pakistan to direct the "activities" of Afghan rebels. The operations were coordinated from the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan.

U.S. citizens of Afghan nationality were placed at the head of the bandits. Thus, their "leader," Zia Khan Nasiri is a United States citizen who has received support from the Rockefeller funded Asia Society. Bashir Ziqria, a principal organizer of the counter-revolutionary commandos, is a "professor" at the Columbia University of the USA. Another leader of the bandits, Zia Nasiri, who met with representatives of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon, is a U.S. citizen as well.

Konrad Ege pointed out that these facts prove that the United States Government is deeply involved in the interference in Afghanistan's affairs. He pointed out that the United States Government support for the hirelings not only violates the sovereignty of a foreign state and international laws but also United States law.

The director of the CIA's Afghan operation, Robert Lessard, according to the editor of the magazine COUNTERSPY, has a wide experience in espionage activities. He operated in Iran for ten years, was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, and has been assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, and has been assigned to Pakistan since July 1977. As the magazine managed to establish, the group of CIA agents in Pakistan also includes John J. Reagan, David E. Thurman, and Richard D. Jackman.

Konrad Ege emphasized that the attempts at overthrowing Afghanistan's legitimate government with CIA's aid are connected with the U.S. administration's plans to establish a new alliance under U.S. aegis in that part of the world, alliance which would be a successor to the disintegrated military bloc of CENTO. The people of the United States have a right and a need to know of the United States governmental support for the bandit groupings operating against the Afghan people, particularly since in the U.S. people's name and with their taxes a "secret" war of the CIA is being carried out. Such CIA operations ultimately "undermine the interests and national security of the U.S. people by bringing us all closer to war," the editor of the magazine COUNTERSPY stressed. It is needless to say that Washington is thoroughly concealing the truth about the U.S. interference in Afghanistan by priming the U.S. people with torrents of lies about the Soviet Union.

CIA, EGYPT, ISRAEL WAGE COVERT WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

LD251635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[O. Anichkin article: "Washington Expands Aggression Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] New facts are being made public attesting to the expansion of U.S. aggression against Afghanistan. To this end, as can be seen from press reports, the United States is making shipments of various weapons to bandits and saboteurs and other interventionists directly conducting military operations against the Afghan people.

Operations to ship arms to the mercenaries are being carried out by the CIA at the decision of a special liaison committee of the National Security Council headed by Brzezinski. Weapons, including firearms, antitank weapons and others, are arriving in Afghanistan via Pakistan, where the interventionists' formations have found refuge. To conceal the direct U.S. involvement in the events in Afghanistan and its interference in that country's internal affairs, the CIA is supplying the mercenaries with "foreign weapons of non-American manufacture."

According to the Washington POST U.S. arms shipments "are substantially supplementing the aid which the United States had already given them"--that is, the mercenaries. Suffice it to recall that soon after the April revolution plans began to be elaborated and implemented for military strikes against Democratic Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

In the United States, the New York TIMES reported, a so-called "NATO command symposium" was held in June 1978 to discuss events in Afghanistan and "their consequences for the United States." Even then decisions were taken to give all possible U.S. support to the forces of counterrevolution. After the collapse of the shah's regime Washington began to talk about military operations against Afghanistan and of waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people.

The administration's attempts to conceal or camouflage its role as organizer of aggressive actions against Afghanistan are obviously springing a leak. This is borne out in particular by the attention Washington devoted to one Zia Khan Nasiri, who claims to be a leader of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. He has been received at the White House and had a talk with one of the President's aides. There was talk of military and other aid to the mercenaries. Then this figure stated that he was trying to obtain firearms and ammunition worth \$20-40 million from the United States to conduct armed actions against the Afghan Government.

The White House was on the point of trying to conceal the very fact that this meeting had occurred, not to mention the hopes the administration pins on this man. This White House nervousness became understandable after it was discovered that Nasiri was in actual fact an American of Afghan nationality and had long been engaging in police investigation work in the U.S. emigration [emigratsionnyy] services. The Americans wanted to allocate him the role of "leader of the Afghan liberation movement." According to press reports his actions in the United States are guided by Newman, the former U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan who, under cover of the "committee for aid to Afghan refugees," is cobbling together from the emigre rabble some kind of "insurgent organization." It is at the head of this organization that they want to place the aforementioned imposter.

The U.S. henchman himself informed journalists of the White House reception. He proclaimed what Washington officials preferred to hush up, causing marked irritation in the White House. This was no accident. All these facts expose the mechanism of U.S. interference, including armed interference, in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Nasiri did not conceal that his grouping receives support from Egypt and other "friendly" countries. It transpired that one of these "friendly countries" is Israel. It emerged that during As-Sadat's recent meeting with Begin in Aswan in January there was a discussion of the question of supporting the gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The Israeli prime minister not only voiced his approval of As-Sadat's intentions but did not rule out Tel Aviv's participation in supplying such aid. At that time the American of Afghan origin Nasiri was in Aswan, where he met with both Egyptian and Israeli representatives and asked them to give every assistance. The results of these talks are now being implemented. Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali officially admitted that groups of Afghan counterrevolutionaries are being trained and armed on Egyptian territory in special camps and then being sent to Afghanistan. Thus not only Pakistan but also Egypt and Israel are being used by Washington for aggression against the Afghan people.

"The dispatch by or on behalf of a state of armed gangs, groups, irregular forces or mercenaries which carry out actions involving the use of armed forces against another state..." is how the United Nations defines one form of aggression. It is precisely such an undeclared war against Afghanistan which is now being waged by mercenary forces. It is being organized and guided by Washington.

NEW U.S. BOOK EXPOSES CIA ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA

LD190018 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, 18 February, TASS--One can only liken to a bombshell the effect produced here by the appearance of a book entitled "The Dirty Work-2: CIA in Africa". What we have at hand is a new collective work by a large group--over 30 persons--of U.S., Canadian and West European authors who had previously exposed the criminal activities of the "cloak and dagger knights" in Western Europe.

With the first word about the new book, the administration through the Justice Department filed a lawsuit demanding an immediate ban on the book's publication, but too late; by the time the lawsuit was being filed, the book had already gotten to the bookshops and was partially sold out.

From the book, the reader will learn not only about CIA's "working" techniques but will also get to know the names of all those in charge of pulling through the dirty jobs. The book lists 729 CIA agents who had at some time or another been working or are still employed since 1970 with the espionage department in Africa, also providing a brief curriculum vitae and a description of the official (?premises).

Let us familiarize ourselves, not to be bareworded, with two such officials whose names top the list:

Jeff Coridon, born in 1929. Carried out intelligence assignments in South Vietnam, Morocco, Tunisia and Cameroun. In October 1978, in charge of the CIA network in Djibouti. "The cover" a counsellor to the U.S. embassy on trade and economic affairs.

Richard Widener, born in 1934. Carried out intelligence assignments in Indonesia and the Philippines. In August 1978, a CIA agent in Kenya. "The cover"--official of the U.S. Embassy.

The book describes the vast scale of the CIA recruitment operations in U.S. universities and research centres, among U.S. newsmen and representatives of the business community. It also provided insight into how professional intelligence officers operating from embassies or other U.S. missions in African countries are recruiting and training spies from the local population. The book exposes CIA's broad cooperation with the secret services of Israel, the Republic of South Africa, the racist Rhodesian regime, which includes exchange of information, joint planning of punitive operations against African patriots and direct subversive activities against sovereign states.

The facts about the "dirty operations" of the CIA cited in the book effectively expose the subversive activities of U.S. imperialism on the "black continent" during the last two decades. At issue are, among others, such crimes as complicity in toppling President Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana in 1966, the abortive 1970 plot against the Government of Guinea, the protracted scheming in Zaire, the broad-scale operations with the participation of South African racists and the splinter elements against the people of Angola which liberated itself in 1975 from the yoke of Portuguese colonialism, and the armed provocations against Mozambique (?and intrigues) in Namibia.

The exposure of the CIA's crimes in Africa illustrates, using the example of only one continent, the ramified subversive activities which Washington pursues through the instrumentality of the secret services around the whole world. The book describes the roots and the nature of the schemes and intrigues being pursued at present by the United States in the Near and Middle East.

In the foreword to the book, the Irish political and public figure of world renown, the laureate of the International Lenin Prize "for consolidation of peace among peoples", the Nobel Peace Prize winner Sean MacBride points out that the U.S. secret services have come dangerously close to becoming a secret government of the United States. In MacBride's opinion, the book gives the reader a clearer notion of the damage being done to African states by CIA operations.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT DENIES VISAS TO SOCIALIST SCIENTISTS

LD260949 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 26, TASS--Under the heading "Discriminatory Decision" PRAVDA today carries L. Chausov's rejoinder which reads:

"A 'discovery' in physics, which contradicts the laws of physics, was recently made at the United States Department of Commerce. The experiment was evidently conducted by people far remote from science and technology, but close to the White House. They got it into their head that tension in international relations could be aggravated by creating a kind of 'vacuum' in the sphere of contacts between scientists of various countries, and, according to the New York DAILY NEWS, they staged an act of censorship of scientific thought by compelling the American Society for the Study of Vacuum Techniques to cancel the invitations to a conference on computing techniques extended to eight foreign physical scientists.

This refers to representatives of socialist countries, specialists from the USSR, Hungary and Poland, who had been earlier invited to the international conference in Santa Barbara, California.

The sponsors of the meeting under rude pressure had no choice, as they said, as to agree to the demand for not communicating information cited at the conference to representatives of socialist countries.

They just had to agree to this demand, for as Richard Riegert, one of the sponsors of the conference, explained they had either to submit to this demand, or they would be sent to prison. They were told that export of banned technology could be punished by ten years imprisonment or a 10,000 dollar fine or both.

More, the unprecedented decision was taken that the organising committee also asked foreign participants to sign such a secrecy commitment. Blinded by anti-Soviet psychosis, the zealous administrators in the United States ban information most of which had already been published in scientific journals.

Meanwhile, not more than a month before the Santa Barbara meeting, a State Department spokesman, according to the New York TIMES, declared that the United States, don't you see, tried to work out such a program of scientific exchange which accorded with mutual interests. And now, the United States Department of State denies American visas to Soviet specialists who in February this year should have attended the above-mentioned international meeting on computer techniques and also a conference on laser-optical devices. And one of our scientists, who had already arrived in the United States, was barred from the scientific forum.

The significance of scientific and technical cooperation between states in our time is so great that no country can without damage surround itself by a vacuum, renouncing normal contacts between scientists.

NONRATIFICATION OF TREATIES SHOWS HYPOCRISY ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD251455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Zimin article: "Two-Faced Morality"]

[Text] A report has been published by the U.S. State Department on human rights observance throughout the world. The accusations against other countries contained in the report are evidence that the United States is trying to be at one and the same time prosecutor and judge on the issue of human rights and is arrogating to itself the right to interfere in other states' internal affairs. The anti-Soviet tendency of this report is so overtly expressed that the hidden motives behind its publication become clear to any reader: once more to attempt to use the human rights issue as a weapon in "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Meanwhile there are very serious grounds for the U.S. administration to consider fundamentally the situation in relation to human rights and basic freedoms in the United States itself. Let us recall, for instance, the report of the U.S. so-called Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe, published at the end of last year. It contains a multitude of eloquent confessions about persecution, law suits included, against people for their political convictions in the United States. Andrew Young, former U.S. representative at the United Nations, also mentioned this in his time and was subjected to severe criticism from U.S. rightwing circles for his open pronouncements. In any event these are merely confessions by official representatives of the U.S. administration and in no way reflect the really grave situation of many millions of deprived Americans without rights.

In recent years, since the conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, two agreements have come into force in which problems of the protection of human rights and basic freedoms are elaborated in detail. These are the international treaty on economic, social and cultural rights and the international treaty on civil and political rights. Both these documents were adopted in the United Nations back in 1966 and came into force in 1976. At the present time about 50 states are party to them, including all the socialist states which participated in the all-European conference and the majority of the other countries which signed the Final Act of that conference. However, the United States is not among them.

So the U.S. Senate did not even ratify these treaties, although in 1977 President Carter put his signature to them. However, this act bore a purely symbolic and propagandist character. The fact is that when the pacts came into force, the states which wanted to be party to them were not asked to sign but simply to ratify them. Here then was a fine gesture, but one that in no way alleviated the fate of the millions of American citizens whose rights are being arbitrarily violated.

A few months ago the administration as it were undertook yet another attempt at achieving ratification of even just four international conventions on the protection of human rights: the convention on eliminating racial discrimination, the two pacts which we mentioned earlier, and the UN convention on human rights. Patricia (Derian), a State Department representative, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the "refusal to ratify these four treaties will embarrass our friends and may be exploited by our opponents." As we see, the approach to the human rights issue here too is characterized by considerations of a propagandist and not a material nature.

What then will the Senate do? Will it allow the United States to take part in constructive and businesslike international cooperation in the cause of protecting human rights? Participation, for example, in the treaty on civil and political rights envisages states' reporting to the Human Rights Commission created within the treaty framework. Little more than a year ago, in fall 1978, at the fifth session of this committee, a report by the Soviet Union on the implementation of the tenets of this document went through with great success and was approved. Perhaps it is precisely because it fears such reports in front of qualified jurists that the American Senate is refraining from ratifying the treaties.

But meanwhile it must be admitted that the United States does not dare to assume concrete international obligations on human rights observance in its own country. It is only interested in raising a propagandist racket around the so-called "human rights" issue. This racket, however, in no way prevents Washington hypocrites from supporting their clients in countries with dictatorial regimes and from acquiring new friends, for example in Pakistan, where according to Americans themselves suppression of rights and freedoms has become a norm of everyday life.

Two moralities--one for itself and one for others--is a characteristic feature of all the present U.S. administration's activity, including its activity on the human rights issue.

JORDAN, BOWDLER VISIT SHAH IN PANAMA

ID252056 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Panama City, February 25, TASS--As is noted by Panama's press, the former shah of Iran, who brought incalculable sufferings to the Iranian people, who is guilty of death of tens of thousands of its sons and daughters, has settled on the health resort island of Contadora, located off Panama's shores, in the splendid residence of Panama's former Ambassador Galindo, a prominent industrialist and financier. He swims in the azure waters of the Pacific, goes in for sports and feels secure under the protection of reliable and numerous guards. The newspaper LA REPUBLICA writes in this connection that on Panama's soil the shah was accorded a warm reception, that dinner parties are arranged in his honour, that he makes tourist travels.

The Washington administration continues taking care of the butcher of the Iranian people. Thus, Panama was visited in the recent days by head of the apparatus of the White House Staff Hamilton Jordan, Deputy U.S. Secretary of State William Bowdler and member of the National Security Council, Zbigniew Brzezinski's assistant for Latin American affairs R. Paster, who met with Panama's officials and discussed with them the question of the shah's stay in Panama.

President of Panama Aristides Royo is known to have said recently that the former shah enjoys full freedom of movement and, if he wishes, he can leave Panama at any time in keeping with his plans. Persons from the shah's entourage have said that the former shah, as soon as the question of American hostages in Tehran is ironed out, would like to leave Panama for Paraguay. As is noted by political observers, Washington has by now reached agreement with the regime of the Paraguayan dictator Stroessner on a possibility of granting the former shah of Iran refuge in Paraguay.

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TYSSOVSKIY COMMENTS ON ARMS TO ISRAEL, EGYPT

ID242252 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Yuriy Tyssovskiy commentary]

[Text] Moscow, February 24, TASS--The participants in the tripartite separate collusion in the Middle East are tirelessly talking about peace. They are praying for it to the almighty--U.S. President Carter--at a Baptist Church, Israeli Premier Begin--at a synagogue, and Egyptian President as-Sadat--at a mosque. But what is taking place outside the temples?

The matter is somewhat different. Hardly a week passes of late without Washington's announcement of the intention to provide new batches of deadly weapons for its Middle East allies in the separate deal. Indeed, the hand of the giver does not become depleted. Modern weapons are flowing to Cairo and Tel Aviv eloquently attesting to the fact that the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" in that rather explosive region is based on the edge of the bayonets and constitutes an ill-concealed threat to the peoples of that region. As-Sadat and Begin confirm this conclusion, competing against each other before the White House in expressing their readiness to serve the American Middle East interests and offering bases on their territory for the United States to commit aggression against Arab and Muslim peoples.

Assistant Secretary of Defense of the United States McGiffert is completing negotiations in Egypt today. They concentrated on details of a new deal under which Cairo will receive five billion dollars worth of weapons in the coming five years. F-4 phantom fighter-bombers, which were used by the Israeli pilots only 10 years ago for striking deep into the country, and which razed to the ground the workers' settlement of Abu Zaibal and the elementary school in Bakr el-Bakr, are already being delivered to Egypt. Next, according to the American press, are more advanced F-16 aircraft, and even, as the Cairo AL-AKHBAR asserted, the latest achievement of the American aviation industry--F-15 fighter-interceptor. The negotiations with McGiffert encouraged Egypt's Defence Minister Ali to make a statement that the intentions of the United States to provide new military equipment for the Egyptian Army attest to Washington's correct understanding of the peace efforts of President as-Sadat. The minister noted with satisfaction that the White House allegedly regards the armament of Egypt just as necessary as the armament of Israel. The minister's statements reflect, however, not so much reality but rather a dream or, to be more precise, Cairo's intentions to be placed on an equal footing with Israel in the eyes of the U.S. administration. As is known, there is a long distance from a dream to reality, despite As-Sadat's assurances that the American-made weapons will never be used against Israel, but will be directed against regimes in Africa and the Middle East which are against Washington's liking. The Pentagon will not cross the "red line" with regard to arms deliveries to Egypt, the line which was drawn by Tel Aviv and the Zionist lobby at the U.S. Congress. Washington POST reports today that J. Carter has agreed to F-15 deliveries to Egypt, but with one reservation: A four year "delay" should take place before the beginning of the deliveries. In other words, the present American administration does not want to assume such pledges although it keeps As-Sadat's hopes alive. In brief, the situation reminds of the well-known Oriental saying: either a donkey will die, or Amir, or Hoja Nasr ad-Din himself.

The rearmament of the Egyptian Army is accepted calmly in Tel Aviv. McGiffert agreed during his recent visit there with Defence Minister Weizman on the joint American-Israeli production of the so-called "third generation" fighters for replenishing Tel Aviv's arsenal in the 1980's. Also discussed were possibilities of joint manufacture of modern aircraft of the F-series. All this attests to the fact that Washington will continue to lay emphasis on ensuring Israel's "defence needs".

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UNITED STATES & CANADA

As to Egypt, it is assigned a role of out-runner in the American Middle East war chariot. Jerusalem POST wrote the other day that many Israeli leaders, including Weizman, believed that modernization of the Egyptian Armed Forces within certain limits fully corresponds to Israel's interests since this will enhance Egypt's dependence on America and make it more yielding in questions of foreign policy. The Jerusalem newspaper is much closer, in this respect, to truth than the Egyptian defence minister.

CARTER OPPOSES PALESTINIAN STATE, BARS TALKS WITH PLO

LD252256 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 25, TASS--U.S. President James Carter said he is against the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Speaking in Washington, he said he will not negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization and does not recognize this organization. At the same time the head of the U.S. administration tried to present as a merit of his government the all-sided support, including military aid, to Israel which, as is well-known is pursuing an openly expansionist policy in the Middle East. President Carter said that during his stay in power Tel Aviv received military and economic aid for over 10,000 million dollars.

SENATOR JACKSON URGES 'ANTICOMMUNIST ISLAMIC ALLIANCES'

LD252040 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

["The 'Forrestal Syndrome' of Senator Jackson"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 25, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tysssovskiy writes: U.S. Senator Henry Jackson has come forward with another idea to protect U.S. "oil interests", as the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reports. He called on the Carter administration "to build a string of military bases, manned by Islamic forces," around the Persian Gulf and along the waterways of the area. Meaningfully sounding [as received] are the senator's words that "if there is an attempt to overthrow a regime that is vital to our security interest...then those forces could be deployed."

Jackson is concerned only with the U.S. "vital security interests" in the Middle East and nothing else. Let Islamic countries pull the chestnuts out of the fire of local conflicts for the USA the senator expostulates, intimidating the Islamic world with "Russian gun barrels" allegedly aimed at it. Thus, the emphasis is being laid on a sort of "anti-Communist Islamic alliance". The idea, by the way, is borrowed by the U.S. senator from the late U.S. State Secretary John Foster Dulles who almost thirty years ago had toured the world, knocking together anti-Soviet blocs and pacts. Jackson is inclined to blink at the fact that Dulles' ideas had been rejected by the Arabs and the Moslems. He evidently hopes that in our days they will be viewed differently in the Middle East. Vain hopes: The Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs, reflecting the viewpoint of those countries, stated in a UPI interview recently, that he sees no threat to the Persian Gulf on the part of the USSR. The imperialist motives of the "new" idea of Jackson are seen to everyone, the more so as he intends to use Egypt and Israel to draw others into such an "Islamic pact". In the Arab and Moslem world there are hardly any countries that would like to play at soldiers with the Pentagon, and the less so with traitor As-Sadat and his "ally" Begin.

As for Jackson, it is in place to remind him what the pathological hatred for communism and the myth about a "Russian menace" had driven Dulles' colleague--Defence Secretary Forrestal--to. The pact mania is a disease which produces many complications, the "Forrestal syndrome" among them. The latter, as is known, is incurable.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
S O U T H A S I A

D 1

AFGHAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW REFUTES REPORTS OF KESHTMAND'S DEATH

LD251746 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

["Refutation by Afghan Embassy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 25, TASS--The REUTERS agency transmitted from Islamabad on Sunday a "sensational story" that turned out to be a total invention. With reference to trustworthy sources it reported the death of Afghanistan's Deputy Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and with detective-story details at that. It was contended that he was wounded three weeks ago during a shootout at a meeting of the Revolutionary Council in Kabul and sent to Moscow, where he died. The agency even mentioned persons who purportedly saw the coffin with his remains that was brought to the Afghan capital from the Soviet Union.

The other Western news agencies immediately circulated this "sensation" through their channels.

The Afghan Embassy in Moscow categorically refuted these inventions of Western news services as obvious slander.

"This is the foolish propaganda that the Western news agencies are using not for the first time to slander Afghanistan," a TASS correspondent was told by the embassy's Counsellor Mohammad Saqi Danesh. "Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand is alive and was surprised by the fantastic stories about him. I saw him recently. He came to Moscow to see doctors. He has a stomach ulcer and underwent treatment here. He now feels well and intends to leave for Kabul shortly."

The circulation of deliberate fabrications is a method employed by Western mass media in attempts to distort the essence of the events in Afghanistan. Some people in the West would like to divert attention from the unceasing provocations, from the constant interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the United States and its allies.

BAKHTAR Denial

LD251958 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

["Exposure of Lies"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, February 25, TASS--The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY resolutely refuted the Western propaganda fabrications concerning Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The report emphasizes that those news media, the REUTER NEWS AGENCY, the FRANCE PRESSE, the BBC Radio, the Voice of America, the Deutsche Welle in particular, as well as Peshawar Radio reported that S.A. Keshtmand was wounded in an exchange of fire and then died.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY points out that S.A. Keshtmand some time ago was sent to Moscow for medical treatment after a long stay in the prison and will return home soon.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY describes as another example of the falsity of Western propaganda the reports that M. Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee, was wounded in an exchange of fire during a meeting of the Revolutionary Council. The agency is stating in this connection that M. Barialay is well and today left by air for the capital of Ethiopia at the head of a party delegation. All those falsehoods by themselves exposed the mendacity of the propagandist machine of the West, the report emphasizes.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES MESSAGE CONDEMNING 'INTERFERENCE'

TA260814 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1530 GMT 23 Feb 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: A message from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], was issued in Kabul. It declared that the Government of the DRA addresses itself to all the people of Afghanistan and of all nations, to the national and progressive forces and to all the countries of the world that condemn the aggressive activities of American imperialism which in alliance with British imperialism and Chinese hegemonism are using reactionary Pakistani Armed Forces as well as bases in that country's territory and are also using their Israeli allies to launch a comprehensive undeclared war. [passage indistinct] Groups of mercenaries are sent to Kabul to carry out assassinations and the mass murder of civilians. According to recent information, [words indistinct] spies of the American CIA as well as Pakistani terrorists and spies have been arrested along with their accomplices. The spies who were arrested had documents, arms, pictures and large sums of American, Pakistani, West German and British money. Among the spies were (Shir Ahmad), (Sadr Ali) from Pakistan and American Robert Lee. Serious and provocative anti-Afghan documents were found on the latter. All of them will be punished in a revolutionary court of law.

The heroic people, the Government, the security forces and the DRA Armed Forces as well as all the national patriotic and progressive forces will continuously fight any kind of interference in domestic affairs through a vast national front headed by the party of the DRA. They will defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country.

The enemies of Afghanistan have chosen the path of aggression and subversion against heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan and its revolutionary gains, interfering in the internal affairs of this Democratic Republic. The united party of the DRA along with the DRA Government have disintegrated the supporters of the CIA--namely, the band of Amin--thus declaring peace and independence, democracy, justice, humanity, brotherhood, equality for the nation as well as for all the peoples and tribes of Afghanistan and thus establishing the principles and foundations of the goals of the people's party and the armed forces in every corner of the country in order to safeguard the revolutionary gains. The declaration notes that any kind of aggression against the territorial integrity of Afghanistan will be met by a tooth-breaking response.

ASADOLLAH SARWARI INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN SITUATION

LD251856 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 25, TASS--Radio, television and the press of Afghanistan today largely disclose the subversive activities waged against Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan. Television has shown a group of Pakistani saboteurs who were captured in Kabul, radio equipment and weapons confiscated from them and also armaments discovered in caches in Kabul.

As a result of the events that took place, there are a few casualties among the civilians. Television has shown an interview with Afghan citizens who suffered from the hands of terrorists. It showed wrecked shops and dwelling houses. It has been emphasized that the United States and reactionary forces of Pakistan mastermind and arrange actions of terrorist gangs against the civilian population.

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Patriotically-minded representatives of Afghanistan's clergy made over the radio a call to the population not to yield to provocations of subversive elements. Groups of saboteurs were detained and handed over to investigation bodies. The Afghan people's militia and Afghan Army units are patrolling Kabul streets.

The working population of Kabul resolutely came out against the designs of counter-revolutionary elements who tried to destabilise the situation in the Afghan capital, a TASS correspondent has been told by vice-president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Chairman of the emergency commission to normalize the situation in Kabul, Asadollah Sarwari.

The bandits and terrorists he emphasized, using foul methods, tried to provoke mass disorders, to upset the normal life of the city. They started a fire at one of the Kabul hotels, and when firemen arrived, they opened fire on them. They made an attempt to attack a trolley-bus pool and a bakery complex but were worthily rebuffed by workers of these enterprises and armed units of the patriots.

We have sufficient proofs testifying to the involvement of international imperialism and reaction, primarily the United States, China, Egypt and Pakistan in these events, Sarwari said. He noted that more than 90 per cent among those who were detained and arrested were persons who secretly penetrated into the city from other places.

Many of them came to the country from Pakistan, or they were there at different time for special subversive training. A great quantity of arms, mainly of the Chinese and American make, explosive devices, bottles with an incendiary mixture, big sums of money in foreign currency were confiscated from those arrested, said A. Sarwari. Portable receiving-transmitting devices of American and West German make, tape-recordings with antigovernmental instigatory speeches were confiscated from a number of subversive groups which were arrested.

But, said A. Sarwari, attempts of counterrevolutionaries and their foreign supporters to prevent the process of normalisation of life in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were frustrated by the forces of people's militia, party activists, the population of the capital. The situation in the city has largely returned to normalcy now, almost all shops and workshops are functioning, all ministries and departments continue their work and the market place is open. The past few days have shown that the working population of Kabul intend to uphold the gains of the revolution and is fully determined to build a new life.

KABUL REPORTEDLY RETURNING TO NORMALCY

LD260834 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 26, TASS--Following vigorous actions by party and public organisations and security agencies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the restoration of public order, the situation in the Afghan capital has been normalised. This is reported by the Kabul NEW TIMES today. A large number of shops were opened. The national economy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continues return to normalcy. The BAKHTAR agency reports that in the Province of Helmand alone, 20,000 jaribs of land (one jarib equals 0.42 hectares) have been reclaimed for agricultural use and 140,000 head of cattle had been given curative and preventive vaccinations.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

ARIYEVICH VIEWS KABUL UNREST, SEES AUTHORITIES IN 'FULL CONTROL'

LD261008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Text] According to reports from Kabul, the situation there is becoming normal again. Shops have opened again and most state institutions are functioning. The authorities are in full control of the situation. The situation in most of the country's provinces has also stabilized. To sum up, the latest plot against Afghanistan has been foiled. Most of the bandits have been caught. Among a band of rebel leaders which fell into the hands of the authorities is Robert Lee, a U.S. citizen and CIA agent. Among those arrested at the scene of crimes are 16 Pakistani citizens. The weapons seized from the terrorists were of U.S., British, Chinese and Pakistani manufacture. During interrogation, those arrested were compelled to admit irrefutable facts of the direct complicity of U.S. special services in the recent events in Kabul.

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY PROVIDES 'ASSISTANCE' TO AFGHANISTAN

LD251613 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

["Afghan People Fighting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, February 25, TASS--(TASS correspondent Leonid Ponomarev report)--The events of the recent days that took place in Kabul--the armed sortie of agents trained by the special services of Western countries, led by the CIA, shows how fiercely the imperialists inspired by Washington continue the attempts to prevent the Afghan people from building new, peaceful life. Their particularly vicious hatred is caused by the striving of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to conduct an independent home and foreign policy, Afghanistan's course at consolidating friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The people's militia of Kabul, units of the revolutionary youth for combatting counter-revolution, activists of the volunteer patriotic units seized on the spot of crime tens of terrorists and their ringleaders who had been sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan upon undergoing there a special military-subversive training under the guidance of American instructors. Agents of Western special services, among them CIA agent Robert Lee, were also arrested.

The confessions and voluntary testimonies of criminals show clearly the main aim of imperialist intrigues and bloody provocations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--to prevent by any means, including outright terror and violence, the development of new Afghanistan.

Special hatred of the enemies of the Afghan people is caused also by the fact that the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Democratic Party rallying around the Central Committee are directed, above all, at protecting the interests of those who upheld genuine sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan.

The government's economic program envisages urgent measures to intensify the economic activity of the population. Complete security has been ensured for those citizens who were misled by imperialist propaganda, left the country and are now returning home.

Young people have the road to all-round education open to them. Afghanistan's Government shows complete respect for religious beliefs of the population and officially placed Islam under the protection of law.

All this shows that the revolutionary process in Afghanistan penetrates deeply various sections of the population. Of course, there are such groups that so far cannot find a bearing in the complexity and variety of the tasks of the construction of new life. They do not come out against the revolution but their position, that is to some extent the position of wait-and-see makes them most vulnerable to counterrevolutionary provocations.

This has been seen with particular clarity from the latest events in Kabul. Enemies of the Afghan revolution, using terrorists and criminals, forced such people to close down stores and shops, not to report for work in institutions.

Life in Kabul is now gradually coming back to normal, but these days the population of Afghanistan was able to see clearly that the most reliable means of protection against internal and external reaction is the strengthening and deepening of the April revolution. This is now being grasped even by those in Kabul who could yesterday keep aside.

The most reactionary forces of the world teamed up in attacking the Afghan people. The undeclared war was unleashed against it by imperialists. It is sought to stifle it by the economic blockade. In these conditions, in order to protect its integrity, originality and independence, Afghanistan needs assistance and countries of the socialist community provide for it such an assistance.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON KABUL 'REBELLION', COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD251227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[L. Mironov dispatch: "Counterrevolution Shall Not Pass"]

[Text] Kabul--Almost 2 months have passed since healthy forces in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan came to power in Afghanistan. The most progressive elements, capable of leading the country along the path of social progress, prevailed in the party.

During its period in power the new Afghan Government has taken a number of measures in the interests of broad strata of the population. An appeal to Muslims was adopted guaranteeing freedom of religion. The government declared that it is prepared to give peasants seeds, fertilizer, agricultural equipment and financial support in connection with the approaching spring sowing. The purchase prices of cotton, sugar beet and other certain types of agricultural products have been raised. Meetings held in the country are widely discussing B. Karmal's appeal to the people, which speaks openly of the difficulties and current problems facing the country and shows the basic ways of overcoming them.

However, the April revolution's successes and further development at the new stage have aroused the malicious resentment of imperialism and its accomplices inside the country. They are launching one attack after another in order to trample the revolution's gains and reverse the country's development.

News coming in from Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad and other population centers neighboring Pakistan and Iran testifies that for several weeks now internal counterrevolution, with the most active support of foreign special services, has been organizing every possible disturbance and trying to paralyze the state and party apparatus' work. As has now become clear, this was merely a rehearsal for organizing similar disturbances in the capital.

Events have developed like this: On the morning of 21 February counterrevolutionary elements circulated pamphlets in Kabul calling on the owners of (?dukany)--the local stores--to stop work, create economic difficulties in the city and let the people go hungry. Anyone who refused to do this was threatened with physical violence. By lunchtime the city was frozen in anticipation. All the stores and state institutions here closed and the streets were deserted.

When darkness fell armed gangs of counterrevolutionaries appeared in the streets. Exploiting the influence of the reactionary clergy, the rebel groupings were able to involve a certain confused section of the population in the adventure. They enlisted declassé elements and criminals to their cause. During the night of 21-22 February the rampaging bandits broke into stores and restaurants, destroying property or looting. They tried to seize and blow up a bakery, to deprive the capital's residents of bread and stoned and burned passing vehicles.

The counterrevolutionary rebels tried to continue their outrages on 22 and 23 February but they were dealt a crushing blow by subunits of the Afghan Army and militia. The latter captured a group of leaders of the rebellion, including the American citizen Robert Lee, a CIA agent, and 16 Pakistani saboteurs. As Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Justice Minister Arian said in conversation with your correspondent, the rebel gangs were gambling on terror, on intimidating the population. It is perfectly clear from the captured saboteurs' and rebels' statements that the trail of counterrevolution leads outside Afghanistan. Documents found on them testify irrefutably that a large group of specially trained agents and bandits was moved into Kabul with the specific task of inflaming religious strife, creating disturbances everywhere, sabotaging all government decrees, disorganizing the economy and impeding the implementation of revolutionary transformations.

Life in Kabul has still not returned to normal today. Bursts of automatic fire ring out occasionally in various parts of the city. However, the feeling is that the rebellion is past its peak. The rebels failed to achieve their aims. The army and militia are in complete control of the situation. Armed members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have come to their aid. All the district party committees have set up district headquarters for rebuffing the counterrevolutionaries.

...When I went to the HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR editorial office I saw the newspaper's Chief Editor Asadollah Keshtmand handing out submachineguns to his staff.

"As you can see, we are having to defend the April revolution not only with the pen, but also with gun in hand," he said. "Despite the difficult situation, we believe that the Afghan people are prepared to repel any onslaught by shameless reaction backed by international imperialism and Maoist Beijing. We believe profoundly that the April revolution cause is just and will triumph. Counterrevolution shall not pass."

KABUL PAPER CITED ON ACTIVITIES OF 'MERCENARIES'

LD252010 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 25, TASS--Discussing the disturbances provoked in Kabul by imperialist intelligence services and armed mercenaries, introduced into Afghanistan from Pakistan, the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES writes that a special CIA service for planning and implementing operations against the people of Afghanistan was set up in Pakistan over a year ago. These operations were directed by such persons as the CIA agent Robert Lee, who functioned under the cover of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad. He was arrested by the Afghanistan Security Forces for incitement to anti-government actions. Among the arrested is a group of Pakistanis which was sent to Afghanistan for subversive activities. The Pakistani mercenaries were trained by the CIA, which confirms U.S. interference in Afghanistan. The group of bandits, who attempted to disrupt peace and order in Kabul, was arrested and will be punished according to martial law. Imperialist mercenaries will never succeed in their provocations against the Afghan people who are firmly defending the gains of the April revolution and their democratic state.

DEFENSE OF REVOLUTION VIEWED AS REASON FOR KABUL MILITARY PATROLS

LD261149 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent O. Oparin "Reportage from Kabul" dated 19 February: "Time of Renewal"]

[Excerpts] It is early morning in Kabul, and our interpreter passes on the news over breakfast. It transpires that Voice of America had broadcast that tank battles were going on in the city streets. But we heard no shooting during the night....

Let us try to discover just where the tank battles took place during the night. By the road is a cart piled high with huge golden mandarin oranges, currants, and nuts and there are several customers by the cart. We get out of the car and introduce ourselves. We speak to (Zin Alabeddin), who lives in a Kabul suburb. He trades in fruits and visits the city daily. We ask him: "Where were the tank battles yesterday?"

He looks at us in surprise, shrugs his shoulders and spreads his hands. He saw and knows of nothing of the kind. "That is fantasy."

On another occasion we asked a passing soldier about the "tank battles." An elegant, black-haired handsome man with a dazzling smile, he introduced himself as (Khalid Nedo). He answered our question with one of his own:

"Whose fantasy is that?"

...Afghanistan is having a grim time. International imperialism, especially the United States and the Beijing hegemonists, cannot tolerate the April revolution and the new stage in its development. The revolution's enemies have not been idle--particularly in the areas bordering Pakistan. Interventionist gangs move in from across the border, plunder villages and kill the inhabitants. They particularly hate People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan activists. Internal counterrevolution is also in operation; former feudal lords, declassé elements and mere criminals.

But every revolution must know how to defend itself. That is why military patrols can be seen on the streets of Kabul. State institutions are guarded, a curfew is in operation in the evenings and members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and representatives of Afghanistan's democratic youth go to their posts with weapon in hand. The April revolution's gains are being protected. Kabul's tranquillity is being protected.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS KABUL FACTORY MEETING WITH SOVIET TROOPS

LD251433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent K. Rashidov report "Afghanistan: Meeting With Workers" from the "World Today" feature compiled by V. Mkrtchyan]

[Text] A meeting of workers and employees of the Kabul marble plant with representatives of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, which is in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of its government--a meeting held on the eve of the Soviet Army's 62d anniversary--developed into a graphic demonstration of Afghan-Soviet friendship;

The enterprise collective, the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR writes in its report on this, received the dear guests with great cordiality.

A big rally was held in the assembly hall, and its participants spoke of the strong ties of good neighborliness and cooperation which have now linked our peoples for more than 60 years. They pointed out that the noble mission which Soviet soldiers are now fulfilling in Afghanistan is defending the gains of the Afghan revolution against external forces of reaction is further testimony to the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at supporting liberation movements.

INDIAN PAPER QUOTED ON BEIJING AID TO PAKISTAN

LD261016 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 26, TASS--A special alpine rifles division, fully armed with Chinese weapons, took up positions in the immediate proximity to the Afghan frontier on Pakistani territory. They were set the task of supporting the ganster attacks by mercenaries used for subversive actions against the lawful Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT reports today.

Quoting reliable sources, the newspaper adds that Beijing besides the arms for the above mentioned division recently sent to Pakistan six fighter squadrons and six reconnaissance planes which are to be used in support of the counterrevolutionaries.

Neither does the United States lag behind its Chinese "allies", the newspaper remarks. It has been learnt that the United States, on the plea of defending Pakistan against "Afghan aggression", is sending bombers, combat helicopters, radar equipment and air-to-ground missiles to the Pakistani Army. Deliveries of arms and ammunition to Pakistan and the Afghan counter-revolutionaries continue.

The present Pakistani leaders seek to extract maximum benefit from the so-called "Afghan question", to get the largest possible military aid from the United States and China, the PATRIOT points out. This is precisely why Pakistan bluntly refused to consider all initiatives of the Afghan Government aimed at an improvement in the relations between the two countries.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ TO VISIT PRC IN MARCH

LD221050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad--President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan will visit China in March this year. This was reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency. Observers suggest that the negotiations started during the recent visit to Pakistan by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua on expansion of arms deliveries to the Pakistani Army and on the formation of American hirelings being utilized by the United States and China to commit armed attacks against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, will be continued in Beijing.

BEIJING AIMING TO SEVER INDIA'S NORTHEAST STATES

LD250907 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 25, TASS--Indian public is following with alarm China's mounting subversive activity against India and other South Asian countries. Beijing, the newspaper PATRIOT writes today, is taking measures for urgently expanding the network of special basis in Pakistan's territory for the training of mercenaries and saboteurs. The small town of Aliabad, situated at a distance of 25 kilometres from the town of Punch in Pakistan's part of Kashmir is becoming one of such strategic centres. Another two hundred and fifty Chinese military instructors have arrived here the other day. They will supervise the special training in Aliabad of a detachment of mercenaries and a group of saboteurs, who are to be sent into the territory of Afghanistan, India and other states of the region, the newspaper points out. Highways designed to ensure heavy military equipment supplies are being built, from the new military base to India's border under the supervision of Chinese specialists.

The Indian press points out that Chinese special services have recently strongly intensified their subversive activity against India. They are fanning separatist sentiments in north eastern states, are trying to intimidate the local population. Gangs of rebels trained at special camps in the territory of China and Pakistan raid villages, killing peaceful civilians, among them women and children. In giving aid to the separatists, newspapers stress Beijing sets itself the specific aim of severing north eastern states from India.

REPORTAGE ON INDIAN, SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING IN BHILAI

Archipov Statement

LD232014 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh State) February 23, TASS--An Indian-Soviet friendship meeting was held here on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation. The meeting was attended by India's Minister of Commerce, Steel and Mines P.K. Mukherjee, India's Ambassador to the USSR I.K. Gujral, executives of a number of India's ministries and departments, officials, factory and office workers of the Bhilai metallurgical works built with the Soviet Union's assistance.

Addressing the meeting, head of the Soviet Government delegation, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers I.V. Arkhipov, read out the message of greetings from General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the personnel of the Bhilai metallurgical works and handed it in to leading members of the administration of the works. The Soviet people, the head of the Soviet delegation said, are profoundly gratified by the achievements scored by India over the years of independent development in ensuring a rise in the economy and carrying out social transformations. All of us are witnessing today the signal successes of the personnel of the Bhilai metallurgical works, which has become the head enterprise of India's ferrous metallurgy. Now you are producing more than two million tons of steel a year and continue successfully building up production. A further expansion of the works to reach an output capacity of four million tons is going on full speed ahead. Today everyone can see the rich fruit of Soviet-Indian friendship. It has already long become one of the greatest gains of the two great peoples, a cause of their wisdom and heart. We are profoundly convinced that the further development of all-round relations between the USSR and India on the basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation will contribute towards progress and wellbeing of both countries, serve the interests of peace in Asia and all over the world.

Over a quarter of a century, Indian-Soviet economic cooperation has played an important role in strengthening our friendship, said J.R. Jain, director of the Bhilai metallurgical works. We are proud that Bhilai has become the first illustrious embodiment of this historic cooperation, in the course of which more than 70 giant projects have been built in India. An atmosphere of sincere friendship and cordiality traditionally prevails in the relations between the Indian and Soviet specialists at Bhilai. Possibly, herein lies the secret of our production successes, he said.

The meeting outgrew into a vivid demonstration of Indian-Soviet friendship.

Mukherjee Statement

LD241101 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 24, TASS--These days the Indian people is widely marking a memorable landmark in the history of their independent development--the 25th jubilee of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. Speaking at the celebration of the jubilee at Bhilai, Pranab Mukherjee, Indian minister of commerce, steel and mines, and civil supplies, gave a high appraisal of the mutually advantageous multi-form development of economic contacts between the two countries. The minister emphasized a particular importance of Soviet cooperation for India in fostering the heavy industry, the metallurgical industry, in the first place. The metallurgical giants built with Soviet assistance at Bhilai and Bokaro account for five million out of 11.4 million tons of steel which India produces every year now. After the enlargement of the mills will be completed, P. Mukherjee pointed out, the share of their contribution to steel production in the country is to grow up to 55 percent. The minister voiced gratitude to the Soviet Union for the consent to render assistance to India in the construction of a third metallurgical plant at Visakhapatnam.

The name Bhilai, he said, became a synonym of quality output which in its turn is an illustration of the high level of Soviet technical assistance as well as of good indicators which have been attained by the workers, specialists and managerial personnel that have been trained at the enterprise. The technical level of the Indian steel industry, the minister pointed out, has now attained such heights which enable us to move on to a new stage of business contacts between India and the USSR--joining cooperation in the construction of metallurgical enterprises in third countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GDR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

PRAVDA Report

LD251109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the USSR of O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister, was in the Soviet Union on a visit from 19-20 February 1980.

Talks were held between A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and O. Fischer.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, questions concerning bilateral relations between the USSR and the GDR and also certain questions of the international situation were examined.

Both sides expressed profound satisfaction that relations between the USSR and the GDR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing in all spheres in full accordance with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty of 7 October 1975.

All this is the result primarily of the activity of the CPSU and SED which are united by an indestructible combat alliance. Special emphasis was placed on the significance of the regular meetings between L. I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker during which key questions of deepening fraternal cooperation are resolved and the main directions for collaboration between the two states in the international arena are outlined.

The sides discussed questions linked with the implementation of the accords reached during the visit to the GDR of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by L. I. Brezhnev on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the republic.

The ministers exchanged information on the preparations being conducted in the Soviet Union and the GDR for the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

The sides declared their resolve to continue to do everything to insure that fraternal friendship between the USSR and the GDR, which is a great gain for the peoples of both countries, may grow unfailingly stronger.

The USSR and the GDR intend to continue to actively promote the further strengthening of positions of the socialist community as a whole. They will promote in all ways the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact which for 25 years now has reliably guarded the security of the fraternal socialist countries and has made an invaluable contribution to the cause of insuring universal peace.

The sides stressed that the exacerbation of the international situation currently to be observed, which is the result of the actions of certain imperialist circles, demands persistent efforts from the Warsaw Pact members and all peace-loving forces with the aim of preventing a return to cold war in international relations.

The USSR and the GDR resolutely condemn the course of the leading circles and of the United States and of a number of other NATO countries which is hostile to the cause of detente and which L. I. Brezhnev assessed in a principled manner in his replies to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

Both sides stated that the actions undertaken by imperialist circles are having an adverse effect on the situation in Europe. The decision by the December (1979) NATO session on the production and deployment in Western Europe of new types of medium-range American nuclear missile weapons signifies an attempt to disrupt the military parity [ravenstvo] between the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact states. This decision destroyed the basis for talks on questions relating to medium-range nuclear missile weapons. Such talks will become possible once again provided the NATO decision is revoked or if its implementation is officially halted.

The USSR and the GDR believe that the question of the implementation of the socialist states' well-known proposals aimed at further strengthening security and consolidating trust in Europe, and primarily the proposal on the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament, assumes special urgency under the present conditions. The sides will continue to strive to achieve progress in the talks on reducing troops and armaments in central Europe.

The USSR's and the GDR's adherence to the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was confirmed. In this connection the unanimous opinion was expressed that given a constructive approach by all interested sides the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the all-European conference could make a positive contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and equitable cooperation in Europe.

The sides pointed once again to the particular significance of the strict observance of the treaties between the socialist countries and the FRG and also of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin which stem from the recognition of the territorial-political realities of modern Europe and which are important factors for the stability of the situation on the European Continent.

The sides stressed the need to energetically rebuff the Chinese leaders' hegemonist, expansionist course which represents a serious threat to peace and to the security of the peoples. They also confirmed their readiness to establish normal interstate relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union and the GDR declare their complete solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle for its national independence and sovereignty. They demand an immediate and total halt to the continuing aggressive actions from outside against independent, revolutionary Afghanistan.

The sides resolutely oppose the policy of crude pressure and direct military threats being pursued by the United States in relation to Iran.

The USSR and the GDR declare their firm support for the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at insuring security and stability in Southeast Asia.

The sides condemned the maneuvers of imperialist circles which are seeking to impose neocolonialist systems on the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. They expressed themselves in favor of the granting to Zimbabwe and Namibia of true independence for which the peoples of these countries are struggling.

The USSR and the GDR stressed their intention to continue to cooperate most closely in the international arena.

The exchange of opinions which took place confirmed once again the complete unity of the sides' views on all questions discussed.

On behalf of the GDR party and state leadership O. Fischer passed on an invitation to A. A. Gromyko to make an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Gromyko, Fischer Luncheon Speeches

AU221939 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report on toasts offered by A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR foreign minister, at a Moscow luncheon 20 February]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko: Talks in Total Agreement

In his toast in honor of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Andrey Gromyko stressed that the talks were held in an atmosphere of total agreement. The common ideology, the identical aims and the joint, well-coordinated foreign policy of our parties, states and peoples make it easy to always find a common language for the problems that have been discussed here, the Soviet foreign minister declared.

Andrey Gromyko paid tribute to the importance of the regular meetings of Comrades Erich Honecker and L. I. Brezhnev and stressed that such talks on the highest level always result in strong stimuli for the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR. The cooperation is to be assessed not merely as good but as very good in all fields.

The foreign minister emphasized the close foreign political coordination between our countries. It must be noted with satisfaction, he said, that beyond that coordination there are countless contacts at all levels. The cooperation manifests itself in many forms and is an active constituent part of the constant foreign-political coordination in the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the international situation has become more complicated but the socialist states are consistently jointly advancing on the adopted path of detente and of peace. No one will succeed in dividing the socialist states and in diverting them from this path. The trend of international relations toward detente, disarmament and solving of regional conflicts will be victorious in the end, he said.

Referring to the forthcoming 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet foreign minister reaffirmed his conviction that the Warsaw Pact member states will jointly make every effort to celebrate this event in a worthy manner, demonstrating anew the peace-creating nature of this socialist alliance.

Oskar Fischer: Fraternal Alliance With USSR Constantly Strengthened

In his toast Oskar Fischer declared that the regular meetings in quick succession are characteristic of the close fraternal relations linking our parties, states and peoples. For the GDR they constitute an essential part of the implementation of its foreign policy line--the constant strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the USSR, its most important ally and the main force of world socialism.

The GDR foreign minister referred to the impressive elan with which the peoples of the socialist community--including the GDR people--are solving the great tasks of socialist and communist construction. The world of socialism is strengthening its cooperation and consolidating its international positions.

Turning to the exacerbating struggle for peaceful and secured living conditions for all states and peoples, Oskar Fischer declared that the most reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism have launched a long-planned attack on the policy of detente and its results. [paragraph continues]

Their course, adopted in "loyal" alliance with Beijing, of confrontation and slander and of exacerbating the international situation is threatening the vital interests of the peoples of Europe and indeed of the whole world.

Such an adventurist policy, Oskar Fischer stressed, must be firmly checked.

Neither the long-term intensive rearmament nor the missile plans of NATO can put the socialist states under pressure or blackmail them. The joint endeavors of the socialist countries and of all peace-loving forces can safeguard peace and detente in Europe and other continents.

The road and the means to this end are shown by the Warsaw Pact states' constructive proposals whose implementation is insistently advocated by the GDR together with its allies.

Oskar Fischer referred to the more than 13 million signatures through which our people demand that the realistic negotiating offer of the Warsaw Pact states is not disregarded and that the road of detente and of easing the danger of war is further pursued to everyone's benefit. Substantial contribution to this end could be made by the all-European conference on military detente proposed by the Warsaw Pact states, as well as by the Madrid meeting.

The foreign minister went on to say: Whoever is worried over the political climate, whoever wants to not only preserve but expand the businesslike cooperation among the states of Europe can demonstrate responsible action here. That also applies to the relations between the two German states.

The GDR, Oskar Fischer emphasized, is watching the increasing attempts of imperialism to fan tensions also in other regions of the world. However, nowadays the peoples are ready, and strong enough, to assert reason in international relations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS

Brezhnev Congratulations to Gierek

LD250943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Gierek!

It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on my own personal behalf to congratulate you wholeheartedly in connection with your election to the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Soviet communists and Soviet peoples who know you well as an authoritative figure of the international communist and workers' movement are sure that the all-round cooperation and indestructible friendship between our peoples will continue to develop successfully in the interests of each of our countries and the common cause of rallying the socialist community.

Allow me to wish you, esteemed Comrade Gierek, and all Polish communists and working people of the Polish People's Republic great successes in fulfilling the program outlined by the party's eighth congress and in building developed socialism on Polish soil.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

14 February Report

LD220917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko and V. Pomin dispatch: "Great Force of SOLIDARITY"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 14 February--The Eighth PZPR Congress is on its fourth day's work in Warsaw.

Today the delegates and guests reassembled in the Palace of Culture and Science's Hall of Congress for another plenary session. At the start of the session a report was delivered on the course and results of the discussion of questions inside the problem commissions. As was stated at the congress, this was a fruitful and active discussion and specific and businesslike criticism was combined with constructive proposals.

The delegates' speeches were notable for their thoughtful approach and were frank. They were permeated by the concern to make better and more efficient use of the country's created potential and to bring into play the reserves that are still fruitlessly hidden. In speaking of the problems of developing industry, transport, agriculture and trade and the need to improve production planning and management the delegates viewed them as indissolubly connected with the working person's interests, demands and needs.

In considering the foreign policy activity of the PZPR and the people's state the delegates pointed out that one of the crucial conditions of Poland's continued stable economic and social development and the successful implementation of current and long-term plans is the deepening in every possible way of socialist economic integration with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

A vivid, graphic example of the fruitfulness of Polish-Soviet relations is the construction of such a giant of industry as the Katowice metallurgical combine. It is a wonderful symbol of our inviolable friendship and fraternity, Zbigniew Szalajda, director of the enterprise, declared in his speech. Thanks to active Soviet assistance the enterprise was constructed in a very short time. It has ushered in a qualitatively new stage in the development and fundamental modernization of our metallurgy.

The congress participants listened with great attention to the speech by W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, who declared that the Polish Army is unswervingly fulfilling the task entrusted to it--protecting the people's peaceful labor. Acting together, the socialist countries are consistently defending the cause of peace.

We, the minister went on to declare, have always sided and continue to side with fighters for freedom and social justice. We support the heroic Vietnamese people, who are defending their independence against the Chinese hegemonists' claims, and we support the struggle of the Afghan people, who are rebuffing counterrevolution directed from outside.

The Eighth PZPR Congress is being attended by delegations from fraternal communist and workers parties and representatives of a number of European socialist parties. In recent days they have met with the collectives of plants, factories, mines, construction projects and state farms and with scientific and cultural institutions personnel in various voivodships in the country.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

BREZHNEV, USTINOV RECEIVE HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

ID261120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense, in the Kremlin today.

In the course of their conversation, which was marked by a full unity of views, questions of multifarious Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and the developing international situation were touched upon.

Taking part in the conversation was Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and Biatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

CPCZ SECRETARY HEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW FESTIVAL

Delegation's Arrival

ID242334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] An official delegation headed by Havlin, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in Moscow to take part in days of CSSR culture in the Soviet Union devoted to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders.

The guests were greeted by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; and heads of creative associations. Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

Meeting with Demichev

ID252358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, today received the Czechoslovak delegation led by Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is in the country in connection with the holding of CSSR days of culture in the Soviet Union, dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders.

During their talks they discussed questions of the further deepening of Soviet-Czechoslovak cultural cooperation.

Later, days of Czechoslovak culture opened in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

ID251716 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 25, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received the newly-appointed ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR, Trayan Dudas, at the latter's request, and had a conversation with him.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
WESTERN EUROPE

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VANCE FAILS TO PUSH ALLIES INTO CONFRONTATION WITH USSR

LD251507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Article by Vladimir Mikhaylov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Around Europe at a Gallop"]

[Text] Bonn--U.S. Secretary of State Vance's lightning tour, taking in the FRG, Italy, France, and Britain, has ended. **Four capitals** in two days! The purpose of the "gallop around Europe" was to bridge the gap--a dangerous one for Washington--which developed between the United States and the West European NATO countries as a result of the Carter administration's departure from the detente policy. No, it was not the result of a U.S. return to the proven path of international cooperation. Vance tried to pressure the West European partners and drag them onto the adventurist path of confrontation with the socialist states.

The original U.S. plan to convene a conference of the "Five" in Bonn and arrange a demonstration of "Atlantic strength" failed. Then it was proposed, with Vance's participation, to use the next Common Market foreign ministers conference in Rome for the same purpose. But here too Vance found his way blocked.

Vance's tour of West European capitals is a further attempt to persuade Western Europe to follow the United States on three points: in organizing "economic sanctions" against the USSR, in boycotting the Olympic games and finally in increasing the military efforts.

Vance failed to achieve any noticeable advances. Bonn, while uttering words of solidarity with the United States, gave way on only one point: It has been announced here that annual military expenditure will probably be increased by DM1-1.5 billion. In Italy, where the talks with Vance lasted only 20 minutes, his visit was regarded as "purely for information." In Paris, where the American guest was received neither by the prime minister nor by the president, he had to admit that there had been "certain differences of opinion." After an initial demonstration of loyalty to its transatlantic patron London on this occasion also exhibited a certain reserve. The French paper FRANCE-SOIR summed up in this connection: "The European countries are in no hurry to follow Washington."

For Western Europe the central question in the present complicated situation remains that of maintaining a course toward international cooperation without which in practice it cannot develop. "The dominant European interest," political commentator T. Sommer, who has close links with Bonn ruling circles, writes, "consists in not jeopardizing the fruits of the detente policy of the seventies and not allowing the tension that exists in other areas to be thoughtlessly introduced into Europe."

FRG WARSHIPS TO JOIN EXERCISES IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD231502 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 23, TASS--(From TASS correspondent S. Sosnovskiy)--The West German warships Lutjens and Bayern will participate in naval exercises in the Indian Ocean area. They are to call at ports of Pakistan, Kenya and a number of other states. "We have no grounds to renounce these operations," official spokesman for the FRG's Government, K. Boellings, stated in Bonn, thereby confirming the report by SPIEGEL magazine about the existence of the Pentagon's plans to use warships of the FRG's Navy for the support of U.S. adventurist actions in the international arena.

Political observers in the West German capital view the fact as another concession to Washington which is exerting a massive pressure on the FRG with a view to making it follow in the wake of its aggressive policy.

The West German military machine is being particularly counted upon within the framework of so-called "Atlantic solidarity". This is prompted by the fact that the Bundeswehr in recent years has turned into NATO's striking fist in Western Europe. The question of a possible use of Bundeswehr units outside the FRG's borders is being intensively exaggerated in local military circles. Major General Jurgen Bennecke, former commander of the Seventh Armour Division, speaking at a conference of Bundeswehr commanders in Padersborn, said the oil-bearing areas of the Persian Gulf are "vitally essential for the FRG and they should be defended."

The democratic public of the FRG resolutely come out against the dangerous course. "We need peace and relaxation of tensions, and not Carter's diktat and sabre rattling", writes the weekly DUETSCHES VOLKS ZEITUNG.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES PORTUGUESE POLICY TOWARD USSR.

LD200754 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

["Dragging Back Into the Past"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 20, TASS--"One can feel a smell of naphthalene over the Portuguese capital. There is an impression that moss-grown political trunks of the past are being opened in Lisbon and threadbare anti-democratic, anti-communist, anti-Soviet doctrines and precepts, which were resolutely discarded by the Portuguese people in the course of anti-fascist April revolution of 1974, are being taken out now, PRAVDA writes commenting on the political course of the present Portuguese Government. At the helm of the government's administration now, the newspaper points out, are political figures, who are pining for the past. Recalling that the new cabinet has been in power for less than two months, the newspaper goes on to write: "But even this short period turned out to be quite sufficient for the 'kings for a day', who got power into their hands, to have most clearly shown their political face. Both the government program dragged through the Assembly of the Republic and the political statements by the leading figures of the cabinet, its very first practical steps have clearly shown that it has taken course for cancelling all the positive things, which the April revolution brought for the people."

What they are now trying to present for a 'new course' towards the Soviet Union, is in fact a rehash of the past, that has nothing to do with realities, of the very past when the Salazar Portugal with its shortsighted policy was rightly described as "a political backyard of Europe", PRAVDA stresses in this connection. The newspaper quotes the statements in the Portuguese press expressing alarm over the intention of the authorities to freeze Soviet-Portuguese relations, which would considerably prejudice such important branches of Portuguese industry as footwear, wine-making and shipbuilding industries. It quotes representatives of various political forces of Portugal as condemning "the new course" of the government.

"There are many signs that the mass of the people of Portugal," PRAVDA writes, "is increasingly acutely realising the danger hanging over the democratic system. As is seen from the developments of recent weeks, the masses are starting increasingly more vigorous actions against the baneful course of the government."

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SPANISH GOVERNMENT FAILS TO REBUFF PRESSURE TO JOIN NATO

LD251203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[E. Kovalev article under the rubric "International Notes": "Unceremoniously"]

[Text] As is well known, the Spanish Government has frequently stated that the question of the country's possible membership of NATO will be decided at the appropriate moment and on the basis of a clear expression of will by Spaniards themselves. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Robles Piquer recently stated that the posing of this question was not urgent, at least until the holding of the Madrid meeting.

It should be noted that no unanimous opinion has yet formed in Spain regarding this very important problem affecting the interests of the entire Spanish people. Major social and political forces including the Spanish socialists and communists oppose this step.

Recent events show that this opinion is not shared in leading NATO circles where, to the accompaniment of an importunate chorus of anti-soviets from across the Atlantic, they would like to drag Spain into NATO as rapidly as possible and with no special red tape. Bloc Secretary General Luns recently alleged unceremoniously that "NATO will be glad to admit Spain, even if the decision is taken by a bare, simple majority of the Spanish parliament." Luns' pronouncements have provoked a reaction among Spaniards opposite to the one on which the NATO figure was counting. The Spanish socialists immediately described them as "overt interference in Spain's internal affairs."

In its statement the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party picked up another interesting feature: Usually official Madrid condemns any statement regarding the inexpediency of rushing to enter NATO, yet such protests are not heard when authoritative NATO representatives demand Spain's entry into the bloc in their official speeches. This time, considering the public's sharply critical reaction to Luns' "advice," Spanish official spokesmen have still considered it essential to explain that no exchange has taken place in the government's known stand on the NATO issue. It would seem that this was an end to the matter....

Nonetheless, circles in Spain hostile to the cause of detente are trying to push this problem from the other end, so to speak--by blowing up the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet threat" and disseminating fabrications about the alleged "cooling" of Spanish-Soviet relations. Thus, the Moscow correspondent of the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS recently announced jauntily that a "delicate moment" had arrived in these relations. The aim of such irresponsible writings is obvious: to attempt to convince the Spanish public that the USSR is unwilling to develop relations with Spain, actually to spoil these relations, and then on this artificial and shaky foundation to erect "convincing arguments" for Spain's speediest involvement in NATO.

KOSYGIN EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH ICELANDIC PRIME MINISTER

LD222356 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 22, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin congratulated Gunnar Thoroddsen upon his appointment as Iceland's prime minister. In the reply message, Gunnar Thoroddsen thanked Aleksey Kosygin for the congratulations.

IRANIANS PARADE PAST U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN AS PROTEST

LD252046 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 25, TASS--A mass demonstration took place in the capital of Iran today in connection with the ending of the national mobilization week. Over 100,000 people marched past the students-captured U.S. Embassy building in order to express support for the actions of the Iranian Government and state a protest against U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran. The demonstrators chanted slogans: "Down With U.S. Imperialism;" and "Love Live Khomeyni!"

IRAN'S UN REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

LD252340 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 25, TASS--The Government of Iran is convinced that a peaceful solution of the crisis in American-Iranian relations is possible only provided satisfaction of the Iranian people's just demands. This has been stated here in a program of the American CBS television company by Iran's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Mansour Farhang.

The Government of Iran expects that the international commission on having rightfully assessed the facts of the investigation, will draw the conclusion that the former shah is a criminal and our demands that he should be tried in Iran and that he should return the wealth plundered, are lawful and well-justified, said Farhang. We also want to disclose the real character of relations between the United States and the shah's Iran, starting from the CIA-masterminded coup d'etat in 1953, formation by the United States of the SAVAK secret police in 1958, the Nixon-Kissinger plan which, aimed at plundering, exploiting and corrupting Iranian society, and finally, the United States' support of the shah regime last year when the revolutionary struggle in Iran was nearing its completion.

If the United States is really interested sincerely in attaining a fair and reliable settlement with Iran, stressed the Iranian representative, it must put at the disposal of the international commission all documentary testimony at its disposal, which affects the relations between the United States and Iran over the 25 year long period of the shah's rule. That period was exclusively important to us, said Farhang. Allen Dulles, former President Truman, CIA agent K. Roosevelt, who took an active part in the events of 1953, the then President Eisenhower asserted that the overthrow of the Mossadeq government was a major accomplishment for the foreign policy of the United States. What took place at that time became a national humiliation for the Iranian people. Putting the shah in the throne, he said, the United States marked in Iran the beginning of the 25-year-long period of brutality, corruption and exploitation.

The speech, made by the Iranian representative, was obviously not to the liking of the sponsors of the television program who did not expect that it would resolve into wrathful condemnation of the policy of several Washington administrations, the policy aimed at all-round support and consolidation of the despotic and the bloody regime of the Pahlavi Dynasty. Every time, when the talk took an "undesirable" direction to them, M. Farhang was unceremoniously interrupted.

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When it became clear that all attempts of the sponsors of the program to make it something like a cross-examination were just disgraceful failure, the narrator as soon as the Iranian representative uttered his next phrase was in a hurry to round off the program.

GENERAL STRIKE BEGINS IN OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

LD261013 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, February 26, TASS--A general strike began today on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip following a call by public organizations and the mayors of the biggest towns on the occupied Arab territories. Tens of thousands of people went into the streets of Nablus, Ramallah, Al-Bir, Tulkarm and Gaza in protest against the exchange of ambassadors between Israel and Egypt and the so-called process of "normalisation" of relations between the two countries. Leaflets were distributed in the streets of many towns, calling for a boycott of the As-Sadat regime and vigorous manifestations against the Camp David conspiracy and As-Sadat's betrayal, and also against the proposed draft of Palestinian "autonomy". Palestinian flags and slogans in support of PLO as the only and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine were put up on many houses.

The occupation authorities introduced military units into many towns and the streets are intensively patrolled by armoured personnel carriers. Any movement is practically banned throughout the West Bank territory.

SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER, 'ARAFAT

LD261145 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, February 26, TASS--Prime Minister Salim al-Huss of Lebanon has received a delegation from the Soviet Committee of Friendship and Solidarity With the Arab People of Palestine, led by Yuriy Barabash, first deputy minister for culture of the USSR. In the course of the conversation the sides examined questions related to the recent developments in Lebanon, in the Middle East and the world, as well as Soviet-Lebanese relations.

Soviet representatives also met Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The sides stressed the importance of the firm and unwavering support and assistance the Soviet Union renders to the Palestinian revolution in its struggle for restoring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination, repatriation and creation of an independent state.

LEBANESE CP CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST SITUATION

LD250020 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Correspondent V. Korzelev dispatch]

[Text] Beirut, February 24, TASS--The solution of the Middle East crisis, Camp David style, is a solution to the detriment of the basic interests of the Arab people of Palestine and the whole Arab world, Nicolas Chaoui, chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party, said to the TASS correspondent.

Camp David, he said, fully ignores the interests of the Palestinians and their struggle for their national rights, the vivid manifestation of which are the tripartite American-Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the inhabitants of several occupied Arab lands.

These negotiations are aimed at perpetuating the occupation regime. The Lebanese political figure condemned the role of As-Sadat who not only abandoned the interests of the Arabs and the Egyptian people, but also took to the side of imperialism and Zionism.

As the extreme degree of betrayal, Nicolas Chaoui described As-Sadat's reactionary course towards abandoning the national liberation struggle, progressive transformation in the country, friendship and cooperation with the USSR, towards entry into an aggressive military American-Israeli-Egyptian bloc aimed against the Arab liberation movement and the revolutionary forces in the region.

The Camp David accords, the chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party stressed, are not peace but continuation of the war against the Arabs by other means. They brought the Middle East to the brink of another explosion which may occur at any time. A genuine peace in the Arab region should be established only on the basis of a comprehensive settlement making for a full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied lands and ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, especially the right to create a national independent state. Such peace is impossible to achieve without participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

He stressed that the signing of the Camp David accords directly affected the situation in Lebanon to which the makers of the separate collusion assigned the fate of the second, after Egypt, link in their plans to impose capitulation on the Arab peoples.

Nicolas Chaoui pointed out that the attempts of the United States to deploy American military bases in the Middle East and in the Islamic countries are within the framework of the Camp David plot. However, Carter's attempts to restore imperialist military presence in the region are doomed to failure.

CONCLUSION OF ALL-ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS IN DAMASCUS REPORTED

LD251138 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, February 25, TASS--A session of the Standing Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress ended in the Syrian capital. The session was attended by representatives of the progressive parties, movements, trade unions and public organizations of Arab countries. A political statement was published here upon the conclusion of the session.

Having sustained a number of defeats as a result of the people's revolutions in Iran, Afghanistan and Nicaragua, U.S. imperialism tries to find a way out of the historic impasse in which it has landed in the world arena, the statement says. Washington sees the way out in a return to the times of the cold war, in the heightening of international tension, in creating new aggressive blocs and military bases. Implementing its designs, the Carter administration is aggravating the situation in South East Asia, intends to deploy "Pershing" nuclear missiles in Western Europe, is setting reactionary regimes against the Soviet Union under the hypocritical slogan of "defense" of Islam in Afghanistan, exerts itself to the utmost in an effort to split the non-aligned movement. In these conditions, everybody who declares against imperialism must rally and rebuff the adventurist policy of blackmail and threats.

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The All-Arab People's Congress urged all forces of progress to give support to the struggle of the Afghan people against plots which the United States is weaving jointly with China and Pakistan against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The statement stresses that countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union play an important role in enhancing the staunchness of peoples fighting for their lawful rights. It is necessary to continue strengthening the unshakable strategic alliance of the Arab national liberation movement with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in their struggle against the bloc of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, the statement says. The All-Arab People's Congress condemned the capitulatory policy of the As-Sadat regime. The statement says that the struggle for ultimate frustration of the Camp David accords, of all their consequences and manifestations must become the main trend of the activity of the Arab national liberation movement at the present stage.

The document points to the need of further development of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation so that it should be turned into an effective political, economic and military alliance of a strategic nature. The All-Arab Peoples' Congress made a call to the heads of states, members of the front for steadfastness and confrontation to convene immediately a summit conference to work out a general political line against the onslaught of imperialism and Zionism, to discuss the question of the adoption of effective sanctions against the United States. The All-Arab People's Congress made an initiative to work out the draft charter of a progressive national people's front that would unite all the patriotic and progressive forces of Arab countries. The creation of such a front will be a concrete answer to the intrigues of imperialism and its henchmen, the statement stresses.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON 'PALESTINE REVOLUTION'

LD260952 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, February 26, TASS--Raising a clamour around Afghanistan, imperialism and Israel would like simultaneously to strike a blow on the Palestinian revolution, the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and Syria, said PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Speaking at the Third Congress of the General Union of Palestinian Women, which was opened on Monday, he went on to say: I should like to remind As-Sadat, who displays excessive anxiety over developments in Afghanistan, about Jerusalem, which he had betrayed contrary to the will of the Egyptian people, who reject "normalisation" of Egyptian-Israeli relations and are clearly aware that it spells enslavement and betrayal.

The Palestinian leader pointed out that Tel Aviv's threats against the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national movement were evidence of the intention of Israel and imperialism to strike a blow on the Palestinian revolution before the expiry of the talks on so-called administrative autonomy on the occupied Arab lands, so as to prevent their failure, Carter, Begin, Weizman and the like should understand, Yasir 'Arafat emphasized, that the Palestinian revolution will never agree to their aggressive designs, but will fight for the liberation of all Arab lands, including Jerusalem. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee called upon the mass of the Palestinian people to strengthen in every way the unity of the Arab people of Palestine, which is a guarantee of their revolutionary advance in the struggle for the restoration of the legitimate national rights.

LD252116 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

Rhodesia is approaching general elections. The observers hold the unanimous opinion that the main struggle at the elections will be between three main groupings, nominating their candidates in all districts. On the one hand, the so-called United African National Council of the black quisling A. Muzorewa, on the other hand--the national liberation forces. These are the Joshua Nkomo-headed Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) which was registered at the elections as the Patriotic Front and the Robert Mugabe-headed Zimbabwe African National Union--(ZANU-PP).

But the stand of the British Conservative Government has convinced the world public that there could be no hope for holding free and fair elections in Rhodesia.

Trust in Britain-arranged elections in Rhodesia is also undermined by the fact that on the territory of that country there are still more than 3,000 South African servicemen who openly interfere in the election campaign. There is also a threat of direct military intervention from the Republic of South Africa in Rhodesia if the results of elections "do not meet Pretoria's interests".

A genuine Rhodesian settlement is unthinkable on a neocolonialist basis, without participation of the patriotic forces of that country, representing its African majority, in deciding the future of Zimbabwe. If Britain and its allies from the Republic of South Africa will still manage for a time to impose upon the Zimbabwe people a puppet regime, the Zimbabwe patriots will have to continue armed struggle for independence.

PRAVDA REPORTS LEADERS ELECTION SPEECHES TO CONSTITUENTS

Chernenko 15 Feb Speech

LD261151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report on K. W. Chernenko speech at meeting with voters under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "The Party Is Our Rudder"]

[Excerpts] On 15 February voters met in Moscow with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is running for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

The meeting's presidium comprised V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and representatives of party, soviet and social organizations and of labor collectives.

K.U. Chernenko, who was warmly received, made a speech. He expressed cordial gratitude and appreciation to the working people's collectives in Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon who nominated him as RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy.

Your confidence, the candidate deputy said, is a great honor and immense responsibility for me.

Of course, I am perfectly aware that the voters' confidence in us communists reflects our people's deep respect for Lenin's Communist Party. I think I express the common view when I say that the people's support and respect for their party are stronger now than ever before and its prestige among the working masses is greater than ever before.

At the election meetings taking place in the country and in the letters and telegrams arriving at the CPSU Central Committee, working people are warmly approving and fully supporting the political course and creative work of our party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

A whole epoch of remarkable achievements by the Communist Party and Soviet state both in the country and in the international arena is inseparably bound up with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and with his indefatigable activity.

As a loyal continuer of the cause of the great Lenin and outstanding politician and statesman, he makes a tremendous contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the party's policy directed toward the further improvement of the Soviet socialist society and state, the development of our economy, science and culture and the fullest satisfaction of Soviet people's material and spiritual needs. Leonid Ilich was the author of the peace program proclaimed by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. He launched a number of initiatives which met with a widespread response in the international arena, particularly that historic function--the Helsinki conference. For all working people within and outside the Soviet Union, L. I. Brezhnev is an example of utter devotion to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and of supreme purposefulness and dedication in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and communism]

Leonid Ilich asked me to convey to you and to all working people in the capital's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon cordial greetings and wishes for their success, happiness and prosperity.

These words were greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

At the current elections the Communist Party is acting, as always, in close alliance with nonparty people. The interests, aims and tasks of communists are the vital interests, aims and tasks of all working people, all social groups in our society and of all nations and ethnic groups in our great country.

Every Soviet person sees daily for himself from his own experience that the recently adopted new USSR Constitution is exercising a beneficial and constantly growing influence on all aspects of Soviet society's life and is a powerful means for the further development and deepening of socialist democracy, for the improvement of the state system and for strengthening legality and law and order.

The hub of our fundamental law is concern for the Soviet person, his rights and interests. Now, under our system, this is as it were, self-evident, natural and normal. Permit me to quote in this connection, some lines from a letter received by the Central Committee and addressed to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. It was sent by a Muscovite, Nina Andreyevna Podkolzina, who lives in the capital's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon.

"Dear Leonid Ilich!

"I thought about it for a long time and eventually decided to write to you.

"A big, an enormous thank-you to the party and Soviet state for our laws, the most humane in the world! A great misfortune befell me 12 years ago: I fell seriously ill. I came out of hospital a first-category invalid and wondered: How am I going to live now? For 22 years I had worked in production then, suddenly, this happens. But I was convinced that in our country even a very sick person can live a full life and do fruitful work. The right to work is the right to live! I realized this when I began to work at home. Money was quite sufficient but it was difficult to do my shopping. Then I was informed that stores deliver goods to invalids' homes. So that problem was solved too. But there are many problems in life--the time came for repairs to my apartment. I could not manage them. Once again Soviet law came to my aid. The repairs were carried out free of charge through the rayon social security department. Now my daughter has grown up and finished tenth grade. I was even able to teach my daughter English.

"Whatever difficulties I have had in my life the law has always been on my side. I am constantly in awe at the way everything is taken into account! When a person is healthy this never enters his head. But my case has demonstrated what a joy it is that such a well thought-out social security system operates in our society. In any capitalist country I would have died and heaven knows what would have become of my daughter.

"I am eternally grateful to you, dear Leonid Ilich, for your warm concern for people, especially the unfortunate. Once again a big thank-you to you and to our beloved party and the Soviet Government from an ordinary working person."

It is impossible to read these sincere and heartfelt words without emotion, the candidate deputy said.

The essence of Soviet democracy consists in the fact that Soviet people are building their own society, are building it for themselves and are running it themselves. As V. I. Lenin stressed, socialism is alive and creative; it is the creation of the popular masses themselves.

In reply to the imperialist politickers and their yes-men who seek in the Soviet Union people whose rights have been allegedly violated and whose freedoms have allegedly been curtailed, we say: It is not rights and freedoms that you have in mind, gentlemen, but a desire to slander our Soviet system, our people's power which is genuinely power of the people. The people of our country know the true price of your "paradise" where a paltry minority owns everything and the role of the majority is to work for this minority and wait upon them. No, your attacks will not divert us from the path we chose in October 1917!

A distinctive feature of the current election campaign, K.U. Chernenko went on, is that it is taking place at a crucial moment in the life of party and state. The country has entered the final, concluding year of the 5-year plan, a year of active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The tense struggle for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions--this is what has determined the content of the party's and Soviet people's entire activity during this period. This work, unprecedented in its dynamism and scale, is yielding visible and impressive results. We have made significant progress in the development of society's productive forces. The economy has been raised to a new level--both quantitatively and qualitatively--and the Soviet state's defense might has strengthened. Science and culture have been further developed. The working people's material and cultural living standard is steadily improving. Characterizing the Soviet economy's successes over the 4 years of the 5-year plan, K.U. Chernenko stressed that we are moving consistently, step by step along the charted course toward the fuller satisfaction of working people's material and spiritual needs. At the moment, as you know, some people in the West are cynically estimating how far the food situation in the USSR will deteriorate as a result of the U.S. refusal to sell us grain. This is how they want to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union and even, as some Western Sovietologists state, to make our country change its foreign policy course. These attempts are in vain, of course. All these politickers who have lost a sense of proportion and reality, were fittingly rebuffed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent. No economic blackmail on the part of our opponents will deflect us from the chosen path. They haven't got the strength!

The working people of Moscow are making a significant contribution to economic, scientific and cultural development, the candidate deputy then went on. Over the 4 years of the 5-year plan there has been considerable progress in all spheres of economic and cultural building and there has been a big step forward in transforming the capital into a model communist city. I am happy to be able to report that on the basis of the results of socialist competition for improving production efficiency and work quality and for successfully fulfilling state plans for economic and social development in 1979, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee adjudged Moscow to be a victor and awarded it a Challenge Red Banner.

Since the days of the great initiative, [velikiy pochin--reference to unpaid voluntary Saturday work movement initiated circa 1919] right up to the present day, the Muscovites' labor enterprise has served and still serves as a model which the rest of the country tries to emulate. Leading production workers in Moscow and Leningrad were the first to summon everybody to mark the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth by fulfilling personal 5-year targets. This initiative met with wide support everywhere. Following the Muscovites' example, the people of our motherland will hold a Leninist communist subbotnik on 19 April.

Behind all this is the Muscovites' heroic labor and the purposeful work of the Moscow City Party Organization--a tried and tested, leading party detachment.

Dwelling on the successes of the working people of the capital's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, K.U. Chernenko said that the rayon bears the name of a remarkable communist, one of V.I. Lenin's pupils and closest companions-in-arms, V.V. Kuybyshev.

Year in, year out the rayon fulfills and overfulfills state plans and targets in rhythmic step with Moscow industry. Over the 4 years the increase in the volume of industrial output and the growth of labor productivity have exceeded the indicators planned for the end of the 5-year plan. Increased labor productivity has accounted for virtually the entire increase in industrial output.

Today, with 4 years of the 5-year plan completed, the speaker said, we have every reason for saying that the tasks advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress in the sphere of domestic policy are being implemented by and large successfully. This indicates that the party and state's course is the correct one.

Our gains are indisputable. However, traditionally the Communist Party and Soviet people do not rest on their laurels. The party teaches us to look at work self-critically, to make an exacting and objective analysis of the results of social development and to assess them in line with the growing potential.

The ability to clearly envisage long-term prospects, to outline the most effective ways of scaling new heights and to determine the ways and means of surmounting difficulties--all this is embodied in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and in the striking and profound speech delivered at it by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a speech imbued with Leninist principle.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech determined the key problems of economic growth requiring concentrated efforts by party, soviet and economic organs and all working people. It profoundly and comprehensively analyzed the reasons for existing shortcomings and omissions and pointedly posed the question of the personal responsibility of leaders of ministries, departments and enterprises for eliminating stresses in certain areas of the national economy. It is a concrete action program.

Success will depend on the extent to which each area of the national economy manages to create an atmosphere of high exactingness, organization, creative approach and a high sense of responsibility. We cannot accept losses of work time, nor can we turn a blind eye to violations of labor, technological, executive and plan discipline.

As is known, back in the initial years of soviet power V.I. Lenin directly linked successes in socialist building to strict labor discipline. "Proletarian labor discipline must be made as tight as possible, then we will be invincible," he stressed.

Under present-day conditions, questions of strengthening discipline are a decisive factor in the accelerated growth of social production. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy" is of great significance in this connection. The fulfillment of this resolution must be a matter for all working people and every collective.

As was stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress, the further improvement of the management of the economy is a decisive element of the implementation of the party's economic strategy. As is known, the party and government have elaborated major measures for the further improvement of planning and of the work of the entire economic mechanism.

The implementation of the elaborated program is an important economic and political task whose solution requires the efforts of all party, soviet and economic organs, every communist and all working people. It is not merely a matter of restructuring the actual economic mechanism but also, to a considerable extent, of restructuring economic thinking and fundamentally improving the work style of the management apparatus. The party aims for a Leninist work style. This means treating the whole business of leadership and management as, above all, a science and an art which must be systematically, comprehensively and thoroughly mastered.

One proven means of implementing CPSU policy, improving the activity of the party and state apparatus and educating cadres is the control and verification of execution. There is every grounds for saying that the state of control and verification of execution determines to a decisive extent and the efficiency and quality of leadership and management. It is lack of control that leads, at times, to a situation where good decisions are not implemented and matters undertaken are abandoned at the half-way stage. We have failures whenever verification of execution is relaxed, too much emphasis is placed on documents and when exactingness is reduced.

I would like to stress in particular that the present standard of management demands the consolidation in the work of Soviet and economic organs of the kind of style that presupposes an implacable struggle against bureaucratism, attempts to replace action with excessive paperwork and practical work with sessions for sessions' sake.

The all-round development of socialist democracy and the involvement of tens of millions of working people in the management of the state have created objective prerequisites for the total and final liquidation of bureaucratism. However, unfortunately this evil dies hard.

On this subject L.I. Brezhnev said: "...The more difficult it becomes for a bureaucrat to fit into our society, the more cleverly he adapts and assumes a different guise. But the essence remains the same--sacrificing substance for the sake of form and ignoring the interests of the state, society and people for the sake of departmental and parochial interests."

Talking about the need to study the interests and demands of Soviet people and strengthen ties with the masses, the speaker stressed the importance of work with citizen's letters and verbal appeals.

The CPSU Central Committee receives many letters. Their authors offer good advice and express good wishes, practical suggestions and observations. They help to form a better judgment of work efficiency in party, soviet and economic organs and social organizations and to gain a clearer picture of shortcomings and ways of eliminating them. Particularly gratifying is the growing number of letters raising problems which impart new creative impetus to the solution of very important questions of communist building. The views and proposals of working people are reflected in many CPSU Central Committee resolutions.

The candidate deputy's devoted a lot of space in his speech to questions of our party's foreign policy activity. The past years, he said, have been marked by major successes for the CPSU's and Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy. They are convincing evidence of the realistic nature of the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th party congresses and the validity of the tasks set in it.

We opted a long time ago for the policy of detente and cooperation in the firm belief that there is simply no sensible alternative. And the Soviet Union has not strayed an inch from this course.

It was influential U.S. circles who deemed the current complication of the international situation necessary and it was they, and none other, who created it, the speaker stressed. Tension in the world was necessary to President Carter himself who is counting on gaining victories over his rivals in the presidential election campaign on the wave of chauvinism and anticommunist hysteria in the United States. Elections are a domestic matter for each particular country. Carter, however, is engaged in pushing back relations between states years into the past and is dragging the world into the abyss of cold war which is an even more adventurist undertaking than it was under certain of his predecessors.

Life puts everything in its right place. It also allocates a fitting place to those in the United States and other countries who would like to embark on the thankless [neblagodarnaya] task of teaching others how to live. There is no doubt that Carter and the others will not succeed in their endeavors to alter the world and the peoples in it according to their taste. Times have changed and the correlation of forces in the world is different.

In the current complex situation it is important to remain calm and clear headed. The aggressive forces would very much like to provoke "retaliatory toughness" on our part. The Soviet Union will manage to stand up for its own interests and the interests of our allies and friends and to do this properly--with conviction and determination. No one should have any doubts on this score. Nor, in the future, will we depart from the Leninist general course bequeathed to us, the course of peace and friendship between peoples and of excluding war from mankind's life. Today we repeat that we associate our hopes and plans not with the subjugation of other peoples to ourselves but with cooperation with them and with insuring, through honest and equitable tasks, a political solution to the difficult problems that exist among states.

In conclusion K.U. Chernenko said that Soviet people are going to the elections filled with optimism, with confidence in their future and with a clear sense of their responsibility for the destiny of peace and socialism. He assured the voters that he will continue to devote all his efforts, experience and knowledge to the great cause of the party and the cause of the people, wished them good health and happiness, and wished prosperity for every family together with new accomplishments for the good of our beloved motherland.

Suslov Address in Tolyatti

LD260939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report on election meeting with M.A. Suslov: "For Fruitful Work for the Good of the People"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of voters of Avtozavodskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, with candidate for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was held on 20 February in Tolyatti.

Those present warmly welcomed M.A. Suslov, who delivered a speech.

In his speech M.A. Suslov stressed that our state's strength lies in the high consciousness of its citizens, who have an active and responsible attitude to the need to do their duty to the motherland and discharge their civil obligations. The nomination of candidates, the discussion of their practical and political qualities and the election of people's deputies always mark one of the most important periods in our country's political life.

In elections the Soviet people vividly demonstrate their attitude to the party's political course and to its activity as the people's vanguard and as the organizer of all their efforts directed toward further strengthening the country's economic and defense might and providing a peaceful and increasingly prosperous and spiritually interesting life for the working people. Elections are a broad confirmation that the unity of the party and people is growing steadily stronger and that the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy has been and is unfailingly supported and approved by the working people.

The growth of the CPSU's leading and directing role is an objective natural law of our social development. Relying on the historical creativity of the masses, our party confidently pursues a Leninist course. It is led by the Central Committee, which is headed by that outstanding party and state figure, the loyal perpetuator of the great Lenin's cause, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The profound respect and tremendous prestige which he enjoys among all Soviet people is an assessment of his contribution to the elaboration of the party's political course and his tireless struggle for the people's good and for peace on earth. Allow me to convey Leonid Ilich's greetings and very best wishes to the inhabitants of Tolyatti City and all inhabitants of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast.

These words were greeted by tumultuous, prolonged applause.

The present elections are taking place in a situation in which the Soviet people are storming the final ramparts of the 10th 5-Year Plan, M.A. Suslov said. The working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia are struggling with high labor enthusiasm to fulfill the tasks set by the 25th party congress.

Describing the results of the work of the country's national economy over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan, the speaker continued: The 25th party congress clearly defined the main means of insuring achievement of the party congress clearly defined the main means of insuring achievement of the party's long-term economic strategy goals. These are the dynamic and balanced development of social production, its increased efficiency, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the growth of labor productivity, and the all-round improvement of work quality in all sectors of the national economy. The profound scientific validity of this conclusion is confirmed by the entire progress of work. One of the main reasons for the continued existence of bottlenecks and shortcomings in the economy, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the party Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, is namely that "by no means everywhere have ministries and departments been able to overcome the force of inertia and resolutely complete the shift of all work toward quality, the increase in labor productivity and the achievement of the best end results."

The candidate devoted great attention to questions of the development of the RSFSR's national economy, stressing that the republic's working people make a tremendous contribution to the nationwide cause of augmenting the country's economic potential.
[paragraph continues]

Industrial output in the RSFSR has increased 27 percent compared with 1974. Such sectors of the national economy as the power industry, petrochemicals and machine building have developed at increasing preferential rates. Labor productivity has increased, and about 80 percent of the increase in industrial output was obtained from this source. The party's policy of refitting enterprises and introducing the latest achievements of science and technology is being steadfastly implemented in the republic.

The RSFSR's share in the country's national economy is great. The republic now provides 90 percent of the all-union extraction of oil and gas condensate and more than 85 percent of all motor vehicles. It occupies a decisive place in the extraction of gas and coal, in steel smelting, in the production of electricity, cement and chemical fibers and in the output of textiles, refrigerators, television sets, radio receivers and many other types of product. More than one-half of the grain is grown in the RSFSR's fields. Livestock complexes and kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units yield one-half or more of the all-union output of meat, milk and eggs.

The republic's working class, peasantry and intelligentsia assess what has been achieved soberly and fight persistently for the implementation of the tasks set by the party. Socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule has been launched on a big scale.

M.A. Suslov congratulated the working people on the fact that the city of Kuybyshev, Avtozavodskiy Rayon in the city of Tolyatti, the Volga Association for the Production of Light Automobiles and a number of other collectives in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have been awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners for achieving high indicators in all-union socialist competition.

Drawing attention to the need to continue to increase production and make wider use of existing potential, M.A. Suslov said: On our calendars February 1980 is the second month of the last year of the 5-year plan. And the results of the entire 5-year plan depend to a great extent on how we all work this year.

Workers and kolkhoz members, engineers and technicians, employees and cultural workers, teachers and doctors, all who belong to the great labor army stand in high esteem in our country. Their selflessness and constant readiness to apply all their ability and all their knowledge to the cause we serve are the source of the country's dynamic development. There is no doubt that Soviet people will continue to strive to work as efficiently as possible in order to insure that all our life becomes better and richer and that we approach the 11th 5-Year Plan with historic new achievements!

The candidate went on to dwell on questions of steadily increasing Soviet people's prosperity and meeting increasingly fully their material and cultural requirements. He noted that the party's plans for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in this sphere have been fulfilled. New higher pay rates were fixed for 31 million workers and employees in the nonproduction sphere. Wages have been raised or additional benefits introduced for certain categories of workers in a number of sectors in industry, construction and agriculture.

Increasingly substantial resources are directed by the state to the development of education and the medical services, pensions and the organization of working people's leisure. Payments and benefits received by the population from social consumption funds increased by 22 percent over the 4 years. From 1 January this year kolkhoz members' pension provision was improved: In particular, their minimum pension was raised.

Housing and sociocultural construction is being conducted at a fast pace. Suffice it to say that over the past 4 years over 423 million square meters of housing has been commissioned. This means that the country has constructed the equivalent of a city such as Tolyatti, whose population exceeds 500,000, approximately every month.

Suslov went on to touch on housing and sociocultural construction problems in Tolyatti city and on the need to improve this work further and implement the appropriate government decisions unswervingly.

Broaching the question of nature conservation, the speaker noted that a considerable amount of good has been done in this direction in Tolyatti. Nature conservation, he stressed, is the business not only of state organizations and particularly large production units but also of every city and village, every plant and kolkhoz and even every person. Love of the motherland is inseparable from love for our own home, our own soil, from concern for its beauty and fruitfulness. Many regions of our country including your region, the Volga, have good experience of able and broad organization of mass nature conservation work. There are remarkable examples where success has been achieved in restoring neglected, damaged lands in relatively short periods. Such experience must be skillfully disseminated and introduced everywhere. The fostering of a protective attitude to nature and the need to conserve and rationally utilize its wealth must be one of the indispensable trends in the formation of the comprehensively developed individual.

Everything which has been done since the last elections to improve the working people's life-- the improvement of working and everyday living conditions, extensive housing construction, the development of education and culture and the improvement of public health services-- has all been achieved thanks to Soviet people's selfless labor and the Communist Party's wise and far-sighted policy. As it enters the elections, our party solemnly reaffirms that it will continue invariably to pursue these, its supreme goals!

Turning to foreign policy questions M.A. Suslov said: In the last elections, like other deputies I was instructed by the voters to do everything necessary to insure that the CPSU policy aimed at averting war, safeguarding peace throughout the world and providing peaceful conditions for the Soviet people's work continues to be steadfastly and consistently implemented. To insure a peaceful sky over our motherland and a life unclouded by the threat of nuclear catastrophe is the main instruction from the Soviet people to the party and government and their deputies.

Over the past few years the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government have made tremendous efforts to insure the development and strengthening of the relaxation of international tension. The coordinated foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist community countries and the struggle of all peace-loving forces for the normalization of the international climate have produced positive results. The practice of international relations has confirmed the validity and effectiveness of the foreign policy course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

The past years have been marked by the further deepening of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries. Socialism's positions in the world are steadily strengthening. The change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism has created favorable conditions for the growth of the peoples' liberation struggle. Major victories have been won in recent years by the forces of national liberation and social progress in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The progressive changes in the world and the growth of real socialism's strength and influence are provoking frenzied resistance from imperialist reaction, which sees this as a threat to its aggressive schemes and plans for intensifying exploitation of the peoples. Imperialist reaction is doing everything possible to impede the peoples' aspirations to peace, social progress and independence. A special role here belongs to U.S. imperialism and above all U.S. military-industrial circles, which are seeking through the fueling of militarist psychosis an opportunity to make new billion-dollar profits from the arms race. Recently they have complicated the international situation.

The decision adopted by NATO at the end of 1979 on deploying in West Europe new American nuclear missile systems aimed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries represents an attempt to secure military superiority and to change in NATO's favor the prevailing approximate equilibrium in the correlation between the armed forces of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. Measures by the NATO states such as the totally unjustified sharp raising of military budgets, the adoption of new long-term arms programs, the development of new military bases and the massing of big military contingents in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders, and the decision to create in the United States a so-called "quick-reaction corps" for armed interference wherever the peoples do not submit to U.S. diktat are all directed toward fueling international tension and against the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

The U.S. Government has ventured directly to violate a whole series of treaties, inter-government agreements and accords reached between the USSR and the United States in the seventies. That, for instance, is how it has treated the SALT II treaty. The ratification and implementation of this treaty would open the way to progress in such an important matter as arms limitation and disarmament. By his decision to freeze Senate consideration of the SALT II treaty indefinitely, President Carter has directly broken promises and assurances given.

The actions of aggressive imperialist and reactionary forces have been shown particularly graphically in connection with events in Iran and Afghanistan. Imperialism is exploiting any means to intensify interference in Iran's internal affairs, with a view to safeguarding its own mercenary interests. In contrast, our government invariably advocates developing good-neighborly relations with Iran on the basis of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. We will continue to subscribe to this principled stance.

Since the liberation revolution in Afghanistan reaction's combined forces have mounted energetic subversive activity against the country's people and have essentially waged undeclared war against the country with the aim of stifling the revolution and using Afghanistan's territory for provocations against the Soviet Union. The assistance in combating foreign aggression which the Soviet Union gave Afghanistan at the request of the latter's leadership has been used by the U.S. Government as the pretext for mounting a campaign of blackmail, slander and threats against our country.

However, it will not be possible to intimidate the Soviet people. The American Government's actions will primarily damage the United States itself. The dangerous zigzags in U.S. policy undermine the prestige of that major power, from which the peoples expect a more considered and responsible policy.

Through its adventurist actions the United States is seeking to stop the process of improving relations between the socialist countries and the West European countries and is to this end is trying to twist its West European allies' arms. However, we hope that the governments of these states will show the requisite farsightedness and considered approach, since all this continent's peoples have an equal vital interest in developing detente and strengthening trust, cooperation, peace and security in Europe.

The Soviet Union's policy remains principled and consistent in the complex international conditions. We will continue to strive for improvements in the world political climate and to pursue a policy of peace and friendship among peoples. Following the principle of the sides' equal security, we will strengthen our country's defense capability to insure that, as always, Soviet people's peaceful labor is reliably defended. Our position is to hold honest, equal talks in every area of interstate relations, including talks with the aim of ending the arms race.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are doing everything possible to insure that the forces of imperialist aggression and reaction cannot return the world to cold war and bury the relaxation of international tension. We are still convinced that detente is the imperative of the time, and international reaction will not succeed in throwing it away.

Detente is the will of the peoples; it is supported by powerful forces throughout the world, including those in the leading capitalist countries. For its part the Soviet Union will consistently implement the Leninist peace policy. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: "Soviet people and our friends abroad may be confident that the Leninist foreign policy course is unshakable.... It has proved its worth in past decades and we will continue to follow it. No one will deflect us from this course."

In conclusion the speaker said: Vladimir Ilich Lenin called the soviets the power open to all. Our state's decades of development have proved the great vitality of this system of state structure, generated by the revolutionary creativity of the masses themselves and unprecedented in history. Millions of Soviet people--men and women, representatives of every generation, all the classes and social groups composing Soviet society and all the peoples inhabiting our country--have been and are being elected to the soviets of people's deputies. Mankind has never known a more vivid, a more real democracy. Our socialist democracy is deepening steadily. Labor collectives' initiative is undergoing further development, trade unions and other public organizations are becoming more active and increasingly broad circles of the working people are being involved in the soviets' work.

True to the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching, the CPSU has invariably struggled to strengthen and develop our society's democracy and to assert the people's power increasingly fully. The CPSU--nucleus of Soviet society's political system and bearer and guarantor of the principles of socialist democracy--is still confidently travelling this path.

There is not long to go before 24 February, when our country's citizens will go to the polling stations to vote for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty members.

There can be no doubt that the elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and the local soviets will be yet another cogent demonstration of the unity of party and people. Votes for the people's deputy candidates are votes of approval for the policy of the party and Soviet state, votes for the further flowering of our homeland and the happiness of the entire Soviet people.

After expressing profound gratitude to all the Volga truck plant workers, engineers and employees attending the meeting and all the voters of Tolyatti City's Avtozavodskiy Electoral Okrug, who have again nominated him as candidate for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, M.A. Suslov gave an assurance that he will do everything possible to justify this lofty trust and will struggle tirelessly for the triumph of the great cause of communism, the prosperity of all our motherland and the further economic, social and cultural progress of the RSFSR.

M.A. Suslov visited the USSR 50th Anniversary Volga truck plant. He familiarized himself with the production of Niva trucks and with work on creating new equipment. In the enterprise shops the candidate talked with the autoworkers and asked about their working and living conditions and the organization of their leisure. He visited the Prilesye plant sanatorium and preventive clinic.

M.A. Suslov laid flowers at the monument to fighters for Soviet power and looked round school No 36 and the city's new construction projects. Conversations with city and oblast party, soviet and economic workers were held, during which questions of fulfilling the targets for the concluding year and the 5-year plan as a whole in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions were touched on.

[The Moscow IZVESTIYA Russian 21 February Morning Edition carries on page two a report on the Suslovelection speech identical to the above item.]

VARIATIONS TO BREZHNEV ELECTION SPEECH TO BAUMANSKIY OKRUG

The following variations to the item entitled "Brezhnev Election Speech to Baumanskiy Okrug" published on page R 1 of the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT were taken from the text of L.I. Brezhnev's election speech carried on pages 1, 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 February under the headline "Our Policy Is Peaceful Creation:"

Page R 1, paragraph 4, line 5, PRAVDA reads...industry and agriculture continued to grow steadily....

Page R 5, first paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads...The USSR has made a considerable contribution to the strengthening of the economy....

Page R 6, first paragraph, lines 8-10, PRAVDA reads...Pakistan since it is the Americans themselves who together with the Chinese and others are directing that intervention, which has created a serious threat to the Afghan revolution, as well as to the security of our southern border. The White House also knows that the USSR will withdraw its troop contingents from Afghanistan....

Page R 6, last paragraph, line 10, PRAVDA reads...look fairly clumsy. Why then is Washington throwing a worldwide fit of hysterics?...

Page R 7, paragraph 4, last line, PRAVDA reads...duty of all those who want peace and who value it dearly. [applause]

PRAVDA carried applause notations as follows:

Page R 1, at end of first paragraph (prolonged applause)

Page R 1, paragraph 3, line 8 ...communist construction. (prolonged applause)...

Page R 1, at end of paragraph 6, (prolonged applause)

Page R 1, at end of paragraph 7, (prolonged applause)

Page R 2, at end of paragraph 6, (prolonged applause)

Page R 3, at end of paragraph 2, (prolonged applause)

Page R 4, at end of paragraph 5, (prolonged applause)

Page R 4, at end of paragraph 6, (applause)

Page R 4, at end of paragraph 8, (prolonged applause)

Page R 5, paragraph 3, penultimate line, (prolonged applause). The government of...

Page R 7, at end of paragraph 4, (prolonged applause)

Page R 7, paragraph 5, line 3, ...sudden hostile attacks. (prolonged applause)...

Page R 7, at end of paragraph 5, (prolonged applause)

Page R 7, at end of paragraph 6, (prolonged applause)

Page R 7, at end of paragraph 7, (prolonged applause)

Page R 7, at end of paragraph 8, (prolonged applause)

Page R 7, last paragraph reads ...It is for this that we Soviet people shall be voting. (Prolonged, tumultuous applause. All rise. Those present in the auditorium chant: "Glory to the Leninist Communist Party.")

VARIATIONS TO KOSYGIN ELECTION SPEECH TO FRUNZE ELECTORS

The following variations to the item entitled "Kosygin Addresses Meeting of Frunze Electors in Moscow" published on page R 1 of the 22 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT were taken from a Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 February item entitled "Effective Work Is the Basis of the People's Well Being: Working People's Election Meeting" published on pages 1 and 2:

Page R 1, paragraph one, PRAVDA provides the following opening passage ... Expressing deep thanks to the voters for nominating him as candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, A.N. Kosygin said: I ascribe this

Page R 1, paragraph 5, last line, PRAVDA reads ... implementation of our entire domestic and foreign policy....

Page R 1, last paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads ...The present year completes the 10th 5-Year Plan, the speaker continued....

Page R 1, last paragraph, lines 4 and 5, PRAVDA omits ...this is very crucial for the entire national economy and for the whole population of our country....

Page R 2, first paragraph, line 4, PRAVDA omits ...of our country,...

Page R 2, first paragraph, PRAVDA omits from line 7 ...All the growth... through end of paragraph ...party and state....

Page R 2, paragraph 3, PRAVDA omits from line one ...The Muscovites' labor... through line 4 ...by the Moscow Gorkom....

Page R 3, first paragraph, PRAVDA omits last sentence ...We must free... through ...over this period....

Page R 3, paragraph 2, line 2, PRAVDA reads ...perfecting equipment and production technology. They have...

Page R 3, PRAVDA omits paragraphs 3 and 4 and rephrases paragraph 5 ...A.N. Kosygin stressed the importance of improving the use of material resources--raw material and fuel--and the need to wage persistent and resolute struggle against extravagant use of electricity. At the present time, the basic...

Page R 3, paragraph 5, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads...materials, fuel and energy...

Page R 3, last paragraph, PRAVDA omits from line 2 ...For this it is... through line 7 ...produced in 1975....

Page R 4, PRAVDA omits entire first paragraph.

Page R 4, paragraph 2, line 5, PRAVDA omits phrase ...which are still very high among us....

Page R 4, paragraph 3, lines 2 and 3, PRAVDA omits ...In our national economic plans which we are elaborating, we shall consider this question to be one of great significance...

Page R 4, paragraph 4, line 9, PRAVDA reads ...with the most improved equipment...

Page R 5, paragraph 2, last line, PRAVDA omits ...and much else....

Page R 5, paragraph 3, line 4, PRAVDA omits ...That is very important....

Page R 5, paragraph 4, PRAVDA omits from line 6 ...One of the main... through paragraph 5, last line ...of the national economy....

Page R 5, paragraph 6, line 7, PRAVDA omits from ...The consistent translation... through paragraph 7, last line, ...and short-term ones....

Page R 6, first paragraph, last line, PRAVDA omits phrase ...Otherwise, all economic activity will be impaired....

Page R 6, paragraph 3, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ...do everything necessary...

Page R 6, paragraph 5, last line, to paragraph 6, first line, PRAVDA reads ...The party's decisions.

In the course of economic construction, A.N. Kosygin continued, our country each...

Page R 6, PRAVDA omits last sentence of paragraph 6 and first sentence of paragraph 7.

Page R 7, PRAVDA omits first paragraph.

Page R 7, paragraph 3, PRAVDA reads ...You know, the speaker continued, that as a ...

Page R 7, paragraph 4, line 4, from ...Under U.S.... through paragraph 5, line 4 ...of the United States.... PRAVDA substitutes the following phrase: Speaking about U.S. imperialism's aggressive actions, the candidate deputy noted that they are a fully defined political policy...

Page R 7, PRAVDA omits last sentence in paragraph 5 and entire last paragraph.

Page R 8, first paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads ...the international situation, A.N. Kosygin stressed, is the militant...

Page R 8, paragraph 3, lines 1 and 2, PRAVDA reads ...friendship between the peoples, the head of the Soviet Government stated, maintaining vigilance and...

Page R 8, paragraph 3, PRAVDA omits from line 4 ...We favor the development... through end of paragraph ...prevention of a new war....

Page R 8, last paragraph, line 3, PRAVDA reads ...We will continue to fight...

Page R 8, last paragraph, line 8, PRAVDA reads ...in the threat of a universal war...

Page R 9, paragraph 4, line 3, PRAVDA omits ...and other peoples...

Page R 9, paragraph 5, first line, PRAVDA omits ...Dear Comrades:

Page R 9, paragraph 7, last line, PRAVDA reads ... among all peoples. (Comrade A.N. Kosygin's speech, which was listened to with great attention, was frequently interrupted by applause).

PRAVDA version ends at this point and provides no applause notation.

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 February Morning Edition carries on pages one and two a version of Kosygin's election speech that is identical to the above PRAVDA version with the following exception:

Page R 7, IZVESTIYA omits entire passage from paragraph 4, line 4, ...Under U.S.... through end of page ...of its security. (applause)

[The fullest USSR press version of the 21 February Kosygin speech to Frunzenskiy Okrug voters appears to be in 22 February Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. While fuller than Moscow PRAVDA version it is slightly shorter than the Moscow Domestic live version, omitting short sentences and parts of sentences and revealing occasional nonsubstantive variations in phrasing.]

REVIEW OF JANUARY INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE

LD221019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Vying With the Best!"]

[Excerpts] The country's industry as a whole did not begin the year badly. The [January] output sales plan was fulfilled by 101 percent. A number of sectors, including the gas industry, machine building for stockraising and fodder production, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument building and construction, road and municipal machine building, considerably overfulfilled the set targets. But there are also laggards. Five ministries--the ministries of the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, heavy and transport machine building, the electrical engineering industry and the pulp and paper industry--failed to cope with the January output plan. Thus the plan was underfulfilled by key sectors of industry on which the smooth running of thousands of related enterprises depends. And there is no task more important now for the workers of these sectors than to overcome the lag as rapidly as possible.

In January industrial output increased 5.5 percent compared with the same month last year. Let us name the sectors in which the greatest production growth was achieved. They were the chemical industry (14 percent), the construction materials industry (10 percent), production of instruments, automation equipment and control systems (9 percent), the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, machine building for stockraising and feed production, and the medical industry (8 percent each), the gas, machine tool and instrument building and automotive industries (7 percent each).

February is the last month of winter. In the south nature is already awakening under the bountiful sun. Taking advantage of the thaw, the Kuban grain growers have begun winter crops tending. This year they have already applied mineral fertilizers to 336,000 hectares sown to wheat and barley. Yet in North Kazakhstan the snowstorms have not abated in the past few days. After heavy snowfalls the virgin landers have stepped up the rate of moisture accumulation and are banking up the snow over 0.5 million hectares every day.

Following the example of the initiators of all-union competition--the repair workers of Latvia, Turkmenia, and Dnepropetrovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts--the machine operators are seeking to put equipment in order promptly and reliably. The rate at which tractors, seeders, cultivators and other agricultural tools are being restored is now somewhat more rapid than a year ago. However, people are not keeping to schedule everywhere. Thus, the tractor repair plan in Bashkiria, Omskaya, Novosibirskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts and Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krais had been only 60-63 percent fulfilled as of 1 February.

One reason for this situation is the shortage of spare parts. PRAVDA has already named the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building which regularly let down the arable farmers. Unfortunately matters are being rectified only slowly. And the opportunities exist for accelerating aid. The example of the Minsk tractor builders convinces us of that. [paragraph continues]

They acted as the initiators of competition in the sector under the slogan: "Spare Parts for Spring Field Work Ahead of Schedule!" In January the Minsk workers overfulfilled the target for deliveries of spare parts to the countryside. It is important that this undertaking find more followers.

The January results attest that the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are successfully implementing the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution on developing the all-union socialist competition among stockmen. Thus, as of 1 February state purchases of livestock and poultry totaled 1,449,600 tons (live weight)--that is 109 percent of last January's result. Some 3,213,600 tons of milk were procured--96 percent of last January's result; 3,656,600 million eggs--104 percent; and 2,132 tons of wool in standard weight--122 percent.

The RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Kirgizia and other republics procured considerably more livestock and poultry than last year.

Estonian livestock unit workers insured the biggest increase in milk procurements--115 percent of the figure for 1 January last year--while for Latvian stockmen this indicator was 111 percent. However, the marketability of dairy units in a number of regions of the RSFSR, Ukraine, Lithuania, Moldavia and Kazakhstan remains low.

REPORT ON ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES IN USSR

LD230211 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Moscow, 22 February TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Vlasov writes: In 1980 the Soviet Union is planning to save about 160 million tons of conventional fuel. This is almost 10 percent of the fuel needed by the Soviet economy. The saving of fuel and energy resources has become one of the most important tasks of the economic policy of the CPSU.

Economists think that first priority should be given to reducing the volume of oil used for fuel. Fuel oil ought to be replaced by gas, coal, electric and nuclear power.

It is supposed that by building new hydroelectric and nuclear power stations and increasing their capacity the consumption of organic fuel could fall by hundreds of millions of tons by the year 1990, compared with consumption in 1975. Moreover, the costly fuel transports from the northern and eastern parts of the USSR to the European part of the union will sharply diminish.

Wider application will be given to wind, solar and subterranean thermal spring power. However, the results of the two experimental helioelectric power plants in the Trans-Caucasus Region and one in Turkmenistan are not very encouraging, inasmuch as the conversion of solar into electric energy is expensive. And yet research continues and it is planned to build two more experimental plants of this kind. Power stations operating on geothermal energy will be built in regions rich in hot underground water--the Caucasus and Kamchatka. Wide-ranging measures to make substantial savings will be introduced in one of the most power-consuming industries--metallurgy--and in transport.

USSR TO EXPAND OIL PRODUCTION, INCREASE CEMA EXPORTS

LD241026 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] This year's target for the production of oil and natural gas condensate is 606 million tons. This amount of fuel is produced annually by Kuwait, Iraq, Algeria, Venezuela, Libya and Nigeria taken together. The expansion of production will be provided for by the development of new deposits in Siberia and in the north of the European part of the country. The Soviet Union will increase exports of oil to the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. It sells them oil at prices that are 30 percent lower than the world market prices.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 62D ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY, NAVY

Ustinov: Imperialism, International Situation

LD251217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 80 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister: "A Source of Great Strength"]

[Text] Our people and their armed forces and the working people and servicemen of the fraternal socialist countries are ceremonially greeting Soviet Army and Navy Day. This nationwide holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of tremendous patriotic enthusiasm among Soviet people, arising from the forthcoming elections to the Soviets. Workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, army and navy servicemen and all our country's citizens have approached the elections to the organs of state power closely rallied around our own dear Communist Party. They warmly and unanimously approve the CPSU's Leninist policy course and the fruitful practical activity of its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politbureau headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--activity aimed at implementing the historic plans of the 25th CPSU Congress and at the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

This year's Soviet Army and Navy Day is illuminated by the light of a noteworthy jubilee--the 110th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The birth and consolidation of the Soviet Armed Forces and their brilliant victories and present combat might are inseparable from V.I. Lenin's name and from the party he created.

The USSR Armed Forces are the most important instrument for the defense of the revolutionary gains of Great October and for guaranteeing our socialist state's security. For 62 years now they have been serving the motherland selflessly and have been a loyal guardian of Soviet people's peaceful labor and a bulwark of universal peace. The entire heroic history of our army and navy indicates that the unfailing source of their strength and invincibility, the fundamental basis of Soviet military building, has been and remains leadership by the Communist Party.

The defense of the gains of the proletarian revolution was a most important task for the socialist state from the earliest days of its existence. The teaching elaborated by V.I. Lenin on the defense of the socialist fatherland and the principles of the military organization of the land of the Soviets formed the basis of the party's policy in the sphere of creating an army of the new, socialist type, an army of workers and peasants. In defining its historical purpose V.I. Lenin said that "this army is intended to protect the revolution's gains and our people's power...."

And such an army was indeed created. The date 23 February 1918, which saw the beginning of the mass mobilization of the people's masses to defend the revolution and which was marked by the unprecedented heroism of the first Red Army detachments in the struggle against foreign interventionists, is traditionally celebrated as the birthday of the Soviet Army and Navy.

From the moment of the Soviet Armed Forces' creation to the present day the Communist Party has led them on a day-to-day basis, displaying particular concern for increasing their combat capability and combat readiness.

For the first time in history our party has resolved--theoretically and in practice--the complex questions of military building in a socialist state, implementing this building in close unity with the political, economic and social transformations taking place in the country. "The building of our army," V.I. Lenin noted, "could only lead to successful results because it was carried out in a spirit of overall Soviet building...." By the party's will our army was built as a regular, people's, multinational army. It is a centralized military organization, united by conscious military discipline based on profound devotion to the socialist motherland, the cause of communism and the ideas of the peoples' friendship, peace and internationalism.

The red combat banners which the party presented to our army are the banners of revolution, liberated labor and the struggle for socialism and communism. They are the banners of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and of proletarian internationalism. The noble, just aims of defending the Soviet people's socialist gains--aims set for the army by the party--insure unanimous and all-round support for it from the working people.

Throughout the Soviet state's history--in peacetime and in war--the Communist Party has implemented constant, unremitting leadership over all spheres of our armed forces' activity. It devotes tremendous attention to the technical equipping of the army and navy and the all-round utilization of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress for the development and protection of modern arms.

The party displays great concern for army and navy personnel, believing that man has been and remains the decisive force in war. It attaches special significance to the training and education of Soviet officers, regarding them as bearers of the army's revolutionary military spirit and its combat traditions and experience. Military councils, commanders, political organs and party organizations and all officer personnel of the armed forces are champions of party policy in the army and navy. Through them the CPSU exerts its influence on all aspects of the troops' life and activity.

Simultaneously with defending the country, the Soviet Armed Forces carry out an important social role--an educational role. Here young men undergo good schooling in life, schooling in self-mastery and discipline, and receive technical and professional knowledge and political training. And the party displays concern to insure that our army carries out this function as well and as fully as possible.

Relying on Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and the army, the party laid the foundation of Soviet military science and military art and is exercising a guiding influence on their further development and determining the content of Soviet military doctrine.

The Communist Party's leadership of the armed forces was a decisive condition of the victory over foreign interventionists and internal counterrevolution in the Civil War. The party central committee and V.I. Lenin headed the country's defense. Plenums and sessions of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Politburo and organizational bureau elaborated economic, political, ideological and direct military measures for the maximum use of all the state's forces in the successful conduct of the war. "...The central committee's political activity," V.I. Lenin noted in 1919, "was manifested in matters of immense importance every day. Were it not for the intense, harmonious work...we would not have been able to act in the way that we acted. We would not have been able to solve combat tasks."

Following the victorious conclusion of the Civil War, the party and its central committee, under conditions of the constant threat of imperialist aggression and pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, tirelessly sought to strengthen the country's defense capability and create the requisite material, technical and spiritual prerequisites for increasing the armed forces' combat might. A decisive role was played here by the party's activity in the socialist industrialization of the country, the collectivization of agriculture, the raising of the people's cultural level and the fraternal cohesion of all nations and ethnic groups in our country. All this made it possible in an historically brief period to transform the Red Army into an advanced, technically equipped army corresponding to the tasks of defending the socialist state.

Fascist Germany's perfidious attack was a very serious test for our country and its armed forces. As during the Civil War years, the party acted as the inspirer and organizer of the people's masses, summoned them to a holy war against the Hitlerite aggressors, united the front and the rear in a single military camp, armed Soviet troops ideologically and headed the selfless struggle against the enemy.

During the Great Patriotic War the Communist Party was a real fighting party. The All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee was the headquarters of the supreme political and strategic leadership of military actions. The party concentrated more than 80 percent of all communists in the armed forces and in national economic sectors providing for the front's needs. One in four troops fighting at the front was a communist. By their personal example, heroism and courage, communists raised the combat morals of the masses and their desire for exploits and instilled confidence of victory over the enemy. Some 3 million valiant sons and daughters of the party gave their lives in battles for the homeland. The ranks of communists at the front were replenished by 5 million Soviet patriots.

As a result of the party's inspirational, mobilizing and organizing activity the armed forces were promptly provided with all they needed to combat the enemy. Under the party's leadership they learned how to beat the enemy in masterly fashion, in accordance with all the rules of military science. Many major strategic operations carried out by our armed forces were striking models of military art.

For almost 4 years Soviet people marched to the great victory under the Leninist party's leadership. They marched steadfastly and purposefully through the flames of fierce battles, overcoming unprecedented difficulties, sparing neither effort nor their lives for the sake of routing the odious aggressor. And they won. They won because they were fighting for a just cause, because they believed in the Communist Party and its ability to organize the rout of the German fascist aggressors and defend the gains of October. Never before in history had there been a war in which the interests of the people, the state and the ruling party were so closely intertwined as in the Great Patriotic War.

The victory over German fascism and, later, over Japanese militarism had a tremendous influence on the postwar structure of the world. It significantly strengthened the Soviet state's international authority and led to the formation of the world socialist system. While reaffirming socialism's invincible might our victory was at the same time a formidable warning to all who covet other people's property and all those who are fond of saber-rattling.

The growth of the USSR's might, other countries' entry onto the path of socialist building, the disintegration of imperialism's colonial system and the upsurge of the communist and workers' movement in the capitalist countries have not been, and are not, to the liking of reactionary circles. In an attempt to retard the world revolutionary process imperialism developed the cold war.

The U.S. monopoly of nuclear weapons before the start of the fifties and the associated attempts at intimidation by nuclear war, the organization of aggressive blocs, the creation of numerous forward military bases on the borders of the USSR and the other socialist countries, a headlong arms race, and the unleashing of acute international conflicts--those were the main features of the policy of teetering "on the brink of war" pursued by imperialist reaction against the Soviet people and our socialist brothers and allies.

What was needed in this complex situation was wise and perspicacious leadership by the party so as to confidently implement socialist building in the country while remaining true to the peace policy, and simultaneously to insure the motherland's security. It was necessary to create the kind of defense might that would make the imperialist powers' ruling circles realize that they cannot speak the language of threats to us, that the USSR should be spoken to only in the language of reason, realism and mutual advantage.

The development in our country of our own nuclear missile weapons knocked the "nuclear stick"--the main means of blackmail--from the militarists' hands. This was a retaliatory measure that nullified U.S. aggressive circles' hopes of invulnerability for their territory and impunity in modern war. The other qualitative changes in the Soviet state's defense potential and in our armed forces, including the improvements in conventional weapons, the organizational structure of troops and the personnel training and education system, also had a sobering effect.

The Warsaw Pact countries' defensive organization was a powerful counterweight to the aggressive NATO bloc created by the imperialists. In the 25 years of its existence the peoples of our fraternal countries and all progressive mankind have seen for themselves just how timely and farsighted was this measure, which insured the socialist community states' security and the preservation of world peace.

The building of a developed socialist society in our country creates a firm basis for further strengthening the USSR's defense capability and improving the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might. The present character of our army and navy mirrors the dynamic development of the Soviet economy, the blossoming of science and culture, the strengthening of society's social homogeneity and the constant improvement of socialist democracy.

The Soviet people's headway toward communism is characterized by the increase in the CPSU's leading role and the intensification of its organizational and educational activity. This is a natural process that permeates all spheres of Soviet society's life, including military building. This process is based on Soviet people's extremely lofty trust in the party and its scientifically substantiated policy and certainty that this policy, whose highest goal is the people's good, will triumph.

The further increase of the CPSU's role in the leadership of the armed forces is conditioned by a number of interconnected objective factors: the complexity of the processes taking place in the world arena and hence the unprecedentedly increased responsibility for correctly analyzing the military-political and strategic situations and taking timely and effective measures to resist possible aggression and expose imperialist forces' various adventures; the need to closely coordinate the economic, sociopolitical and strictly military problems of defense building, which demand the profound forecasting of paths of development in military matters; the importance of strengthening Soviet servicemen's communist education and improving their moral and political and psychological training; the expansion and deepening of the Soviet Armed Forces' international tasks of defending socialist gains.

The party makes skillful, purposeful use of the developed socialist society's advantages and potential in order to strengthen the country's defense capability and increase the armed forces' combat might and combat readiness. [paragraph continues]

The whole life and activity of the Soviet Army and Navy, their training, armament and technical equipping, the selection and training of cadres, the improvement of forms and methods of party political work with personnel and the further development of military science and military art are under the unremitting leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo. The CPSU's principled directions in the sphere of insuring the country's security and military building are set forth in the party program and the decisions of the party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and are legislatively enshrined in the USSR Constitution.

Marshal of the Soviet Union L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, makes a tremendous personal contribution to strengthening the country's defense and the armed forces' combat might. Not only the extremely great contemporary achievements of the party and the Soviet people in communist building and the struggle for peace and international security, but also the successes in developing our glorious armed forces are inextricably connected with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

While leading communist building in the country our party is forced to display constant concern for strengthening the country's defense capability. This is because reactionary imperialist circles and the present Chinese leadership are increasingly intensifying the arms race, provoking military conflicts, activating hotbeds of tension and interfering in other states' internal affairs. The new militarist program put forward by Washington envisages spending more than \$160 billion on military preparations in fiscal 1981--more than 25 percent of the U.S. state budget.

The actions of American imperialism are fully supported by the Beijing rulers, who unreservedly sacrifice the Chinese people's national interests to their great-power designs.

The present deterioration in the atmosphere in the international arena is indicated by the unleashing of undeclared war on Afghanistan by the American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists, the U.S. administration's artificial delay in ratifying the SALT-II treaty, the NATO decision on deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the concentration of an armada of American ships in the Persian Gulf with a view to exerting military pressure on Iran and blackmailing other countries in the Near and Middle east.

At present U.S. ruling circles are making desperate efforts to distort the meaning of our friendship assistance to the Afghan people and to ascribe to the Soviet Union aggressive intentions which are alien to it. Under cover of false propaganda fabrications about our country's policy, Washington and Beijing are hurriedly building up weapons deliveries to Pakistan, turning it into a military base for aggressive actions against countries in the region.

Imperialism's deliberate exacerbation of the international situation reflects its fear in the face of the consolidation of socialism's positions, the upsurge in the national liberation movement and the strengthening of forces advocating detente and peace. Washington is again attempting, as it did decades ago, to speak to us in the language of "cold war." But that is clearly a hopeless venture. Nobody has succeeded in intimidating the Soviet Union in the past, and still less will they do so now. It possesses the necessary tenacity and reliable defensive might.

Measures being undertaken by our party and the Soviet people to strengthen the Soviet state's defense capability and increase the army's and navy's combat capability and combat readiness have nothing in common with the policy of militarization being implemented in imperialist countries.

There, military expenditure is intended primarily for aggression. Constantly increasing, it swallows up an increasing large proportion of state budgets, makes monopolies rich and ruins the people's masses. We need peace to build communism. Our armed forces have been created to defend the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity. And we spend on defense exactly as much as is necessary for our security, no less, but no more either.

Expansionist aspirations are alien to the Soviet Union. The country of developed socialism does not need to extend its state borders, does not need political dominance in the world, does not need to use weapons to change the existing system in other states. Our army has never been used to carry out aggressive goals. We have only unsheathed our weapons--and all our ill-wishers are well aware of this--against those who have encroached on Soviet territory or wished to impose the chains of capitalist slavery on the Soviet people. Our Leninist foreign policy course, as L.I. Brezhnev again confirmed in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent in January, combines consistent love for peace with a firm rebuff for aggression. We remind all those who are fond of military adventures and like playing with fire: What belongs to the Soviet people and has been created by their hands is reliably defended, and we will defend our gains with the utmost decisiveness.

On greeting their 62d anniversary the Soviet Armed Forces possess tremendous combat might. In terms of technical equipment, organizational structure, the training of personnel and their moral and combat spirit, they meet the strictest modern demands. This proves repeatedly that the CPSU's leadership over the armed forces is the basis of their high combat capability and combat readiness and that the CPSU's policy in the sphere of strengthening the country's defense capability and of military building is the sole correct, exceptionally effective policy. Class principles, a genuinely scientific approach, perspicacity and the indestructible unity of theory and practice--these characterize the party's military policy, which is based on Marxism-Leninism and on Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The Leninist Communist Party's sacred banner flies over our military formation. Soviet servicemen are marking their glorious holiday with new successes in combat and political training and in fulfilling the pledges they have adopted in socialist competition. Intensive combat training is under way in units and on ships. The main efforts are focussed on improving troops' combat readiness, on field, air and sea training, on the excellent mastery of new hardware and the fullest utilization of its combat potential, on further improving ideological and political education work and on strengthening discipline and order among the troops.

As always, Communists and Komsomol members are the frontrunners of the armed forces, the vanguard in the struggle for high efficiency and quality of combat training and in competition to be an excellent formation, unit or ship. The vast majority of them are frontrunners in combat and political training and true masters of military matters, loyal to Lenin's precept--not to stop at what has been achieved, but to go on steadily and always strive for more.

We still have considerable reserves and potential for steadily improving the efficiency of military labor and insuring that the most complex tasks in combat and political training are resolved at a still higher qualitative level.

There is no doubt that army and navy personnel will continue to successfully fulfill the tasks set. The 25th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on further improving the armed forces' vigilance and combat readiness will be fully implemented.

III. 26 Feb 80

V 7

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Soviet servicemen unanimously support our Leninist party's policy and its tireless struggle for peace and international cooperation. They are profoundly grateful to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for their daily concern for the armed forces and for increasing their combat might.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party and in a single combat formation with the Warsaw Pact countries' armies, the USSR Armed Forces are always ready to fulfill with honor and dignity their sacred patriotic and international duty.

Marshal Moskalkenko's Remarks

LD240030 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Today is Soviet Army day here in the Soviet Union. Addressing a meeting in Moscow, Deputy Minister of Defense Marshal Moskalkenko has said that the Soviet Union combines the struggle for peace with strong opposition to attempts by the forces of imperialist reaction and Chinese hegemonists to undermine its security.

An artillery salute will be fired at 2100 Moscow time to mark the occasion in Moscow and other cities that distinguished themselves during the Second World War.

BRIEFS

CHUYKOV AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN--Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasilii Ivanovich Chuykov was awarded the Order of Lenin today at the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for his services to the Soviet state, the USSR Armed Forces and in connection with his 80th birthday. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD]

KHABAROVSK DEPUTIES ELECTION--Registration of candidates for the election of deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet has begun in Khabarovsk Kray. Among the candidates registered today were Lt Gen Vasilii Petrovich Novikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Far East Military District, candidate from Vyazemskiy Electoral District No 256; Nikolay Porfiryevich Mashyanov, deputy chairman of Gosplan RSFSR, candidate from Komsomolskiy Electoral District No 258; and Sergey Timofeyevich Duvakin, chairman of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast Ispolkom, candidate from Obluchenskiy Electoral District No 260. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW]